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ance, Brown Warn Against Change SALT-2 as Senate Hearings Open

By Fred Harris

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI)—Senate debate on SALT-2 today with high administration officials declaring it fair, balanced and verifiable, and warning any amendment would risk it less favorable to the United States.

Never, in testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that if the Senate insists on changing the treaty, President would have no choice but to reopen negotiations with the Union.

Speaking with Mr. Vance, Deputy Secretary Harold Brown said that if SALT-2 were not adopted, the U.S. would have to at least \$30 billion to match military spending in an unbalanced arms race.

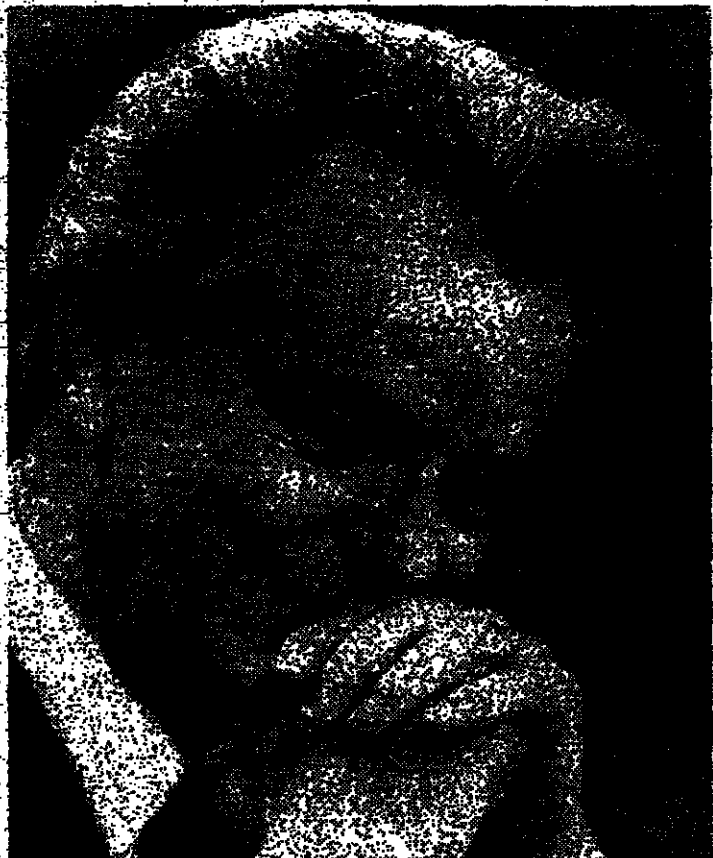
With SALT-2, he said, the United States will have to increase its on strategic weapons by 25 percent to catch up with the Russians. Present spending of about \$10 billion a year for intercontinental missiles would have to rise to \$15 billion a year for the next five years, he said.

Prelude to Debate

It is the treaty — with its modification — might not be the best interests of the United States was reflected in questions of both witnesses by worried members.

The hearings are a prelude to an intense debate on SALT-2 in the full Senate this fall. A vote is needed to ratify the treaty.

Incidental with the start of the talks, which were televised daily, was an indication from Senate majority leader, Robert



Sen. Robert Byrd

Byrd, D-W.Va., that Kremlin leaders might be willing to negotiate parts of the treaty if the Senate were to change some provisions.

Sen. Byrd, who met in Moscow last week with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, said he believed the Russians were more flexible than their earlier warnings indicated.

But he warned that the Russians probably would "demand some concessions," a point Mr. Vance warned the senators about in his testimony today.

"We cannot expect to shift the bargain more in our favor now

through a process of amendment and reservation," he told the committee. "Even if it were possible to reopen the negotiations, certainly they would be reopened to both sides. This could lead to the reopening of points that now are resolved in a manner favorable to our interests."

Congress's Right Asserted

Responding later to a question by Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., Mr. Vance urged that Congress hear all the testimony about the treaty before deciding whether any modifications were necessary. But, he said, Congress has the power to make such treaty amendments.

"What the Congress does, the president will have to accept," he said. "There is no question about that."

Mr. Brown, emphasizing another theme that appeared repeatedly in subsequent questioning, said that the treaty was "designed to assure that we do not need to rely on trust."

It is verifiable... the Soviets cannot gain a military advantage by concealed actions that violate the agreement," he said.

At another point, Mr. Brown said: "My judgment is that this treaty will make the people of the United States more secure militarily than we would be without it. For that reason, I recommend the Senate give its approval."

That judgment was disputed by the Senate minority leader, Howard Baker, R-Tenn., who has said that he will work against the treaty unless it is changed to remove what he considers to be a strategic advantage to the Russians. He noted that by 1985, the expiration date of SALT-2, Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles will have an explosive warhead capability three times that of U.S. ICBMs.

"The cold, hard fact remains that in the case of the ICBMs this treaty does not improve but indeed worsens the strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union," Sen. Baker said.

"I disagree with you on that," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown said that while the Russians have more warhead-lifting power through larger rockets than the United States, it was balanced by U.S. advantages in submarine-launched missiles, which because of less vulnerability to attack have greater deterrent power.



A National Guardsman patrols Ciudad Dario, Nicaragua, after troops loyal to Anastasio Somoza recaptured the city Sunday.

Blindfolded, Shot in Groups

Young Men in Nicaragua Are Being Executed Daily

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, July 9 (UPI)—Lying in the tall grass between the city's modernistic concert hall and calm Lake Managua, a young man appeared to be sleeping. A closer look revealed that each wore a crude cloth blindfold and had a bullet hole in his head or chest.

Yesterday there were nine freshly killed and still undiscovered by the vultures that cruise over the capital. There is a different group, sometimes larger but rarely smaller, practically every day. Several yards away, the ashes of a large bonfire are mixed with bones.

Early Saturday morning, three pickup trucks full of blindfolded youths were being driven away from the state security headquarters behind President Anastasio Somoza's bunker office.

Gen. Somoza has said that the National Guard does not carry out summary executions. Yet similar groups of young men — shirtless and blindfolded — are seen daily being marched, single file with their hands on each other's shoulders, through Managua's central jail compound.

Crucial Issue

The future of the guard is perhaps the most crucial issue holding up the transition of power from Gen. Somoza to a guerrilla-backed provisional government junta. While the junta has said that "many, perhaps the majority" of guard soldiers can be retained in a new army led by Sandinista National Liberation Front guerrillas, the junta has insisted that the guard itself be disbanded, and that officers believed guilty of "crimes against the people" who do not leave the country with Gen. Somoza must be tried and punished.

The junta, based in Costa Rica, has been under strong pressure from the United States both to change its structure and to preserve the guard. Now, apparently as a result of U.S. diplomatic persuasion, a number of other Latin American governments have joined that effort.

Junta representatives said they were informed Saturday that, if they do not give in, international support and supplies for the Sandinistas in their civil war against Gen. Somoza and the guard will be "made more difficult," and the United States will continue to withhold Gen. Somoza's resignation.

Calling the pressure "blackmail," junta foreign minister Miguel D'Escoto said "they are trying to bargain with the blood of our people. It can only result in a prolongation of civil war and anarchy."

Sources said that junta leaders were called in by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and were telephoned by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez as part of the U.S. pressure. Both Latin leaders had been strong supporters of the Sandinistas before the junta's refusal to accept the U.S. proposal.

Although the junta did not issue a formal response to the U.S.-Latin proposal, it spoke Saturday night over an internal radio network to Sandinista commanders throughout Nicaragua. Their rejection of the plan, Mr. D'Escoto said, was unanimous.

In the past week, the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Panama have visited by high State Department officials.

A little more than a week ago, the United States let it be known that Gen. Somoza had decided to resign if U.S. diplomats guarantee

Iran Amnesty Issued; Police General Fired

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, July 9 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader, today announced a general amnesty that covers all those who committed offenses under the past regime, excluding murder or torture.

In another development, Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi was removed today from the command of Iran's military police after he alleged that there was a high-level conspiracy within the armed forces to discredit Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic regime and weaken the revolution.

The ayatollah's announcement of the amnesty, read over state radio, said that the measure also applied to armed forces members. He said those excluded from the amnesty were those who have committed murder, or issued orders for murder, or those "who have tortured our revolutionary prisoners."

Premier Mehdi Bazargan said in an address to the nation two months ago that he had requested the ayatollah to issue an amnesty to aid Iran's return to normalcy. Police and military officials, in particular, had pressed for an amnesty to restore the morale of the nation's security forces.

The regime announced last Tuesday that complaints against members of the army and the police for offenses committed under the past regime must be filed by tomorrow or they would be considered invalid.

He said those members of the security forces who had committed crimes not covered by the amnesty should be handed over to the revolutionary courts only through the armed forces.

Dismissal Order

The dismissal of Gen. Rahimi was ordered by Defense Minister Taghi Riahi, Iranian radio said.

Gen. Rahimi earlier had told foreign reporters that there was a plot to detain him and get him out of the country. "It was only by my visiting the Imam Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini yesterday that this was prevented," Gen. Rahimi said.

The general added that he would refuse to accept the dismissal and had written to Mr. Riahi, challenging the order. He said the dismissal



Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi

order "is part of the same plot I talked about this morning."

Ayatollah Khomeini also said he was advising members of the shah's regime, "intellectuals who do not give up following East and West" and who still are opposing him, to give up their efforts "and join the unified ranks of the nation... We hope that with the realization of true Islamic culture in Iran, this group also becomes aware of this reality and saves itself from subversion."

On other subjects, he said: "I don't say the government is 100 percent successful, but I say that it is trying to serve the nation. But damages left by the former regime are of such dimensions that they cannot be remedied quickly."

"Uncalled-for criticism of the government is in fact misusing the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Approves Pacts With Britain, Hungary, S. Korea

U.S. Senate Votes French Tax Treaty

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI)—The Senate today approved six tax treaties, including a protocol ending American income tax in France from which their U.S. business employment income.

A 98-0 vote, the Senate approved a package that includes the tax treaty with France, the U.S.-U.K. gift tax treaty, and the U.S.-U.K. gift tax treaty.

The U.S.-French protocol, along with exemption for business and investment income, would eliminate double taxation of source income living in France. To achieve this, the United States will treat part of this income as if it had come from a French source and allow a foreign tax credit for French taxes paid on that income. Exactly how this portion will be determined is still unclear.

In addition, the protocol covers the relinquishing of the tax on security payments; excise on insurance premiums; and states the need for registration, licensing and airline companies.

An agreement, which was signed in Paris, was drawn up after the French government passed legislation that would have exempted U.S. citizens residing in France from French taxes on their worldwide income. Previously, they had only taxed income earned in that country.

Because the United States takes the global income of its citizens regardless of where they live, Americans in France would be forced to pay taxes to countries on the same income.

The action today — the House role in the treaty process — is only one more step. President Carter and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France are to exchange the instruments of ratification — probably in the week before the French income — thereby allowing the treaty to take effect. The protocol is to be active to last Jan. 1, when the French law took effect.

The purpose of the tax treaties is to avoid double taxation of income. They conform to the treaties drawn up by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in 1963, and amended, and the U.S. Treasury in 1977.

They allow the country of residence to tax income earned in that country though they all contain the "saving clause," in which the United States asserts its right to tax its citizens as though the treaty did not apply. The treaties also establish means for providing credits for taxes paid by a citizen of one country to the government of another, set up rules for determination of domicile. They provide for exchange of information between

countries, and usually ensure that the rules of one country cannot be used to evade taxes in the other.

The U.S.-U.K. treaty, approved last year but then held over, also deals with credits for shareholders in British corporations previously denied to U.S. citizens; allows the

British government to tax the U.S.-source dividend income of U.S. citizens resident in the United Kingdom and eliminates a gap in British tax law dealing with the domiciliary rights of American women who marry British citizens and live in the United Kingdom.

World Tenses for Re-Entry

Skylab Scenario: Flames, No Casualties

By Joseph Fischert

PARIS, July 9 (UPI)—When Skylab disintegrates overhead — probably on Wednesday — 500 fragments are expected to reach the ground, including about half a dozen pieces weighing a ton or more apiece and crashing down at 350 miles an hour.

The chances are 152 to 1 against anyone being injured, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) says. In other words, the odds have it that 152 Skylabs would have to crash before anyone was hit.

But if you are worried, you can beat all odds by taking cover under a solid roof and an additional reinforced concrete floor, NASA says.

"The odds against an injury to a particular individual, say you or I, are statistically infinitesimal," says Jim Morrison, NASA's representative in Europe. "You probably run a greater risk of hurting yourself trying to take cover than in just sitting right and having a drink," he said here in an interview.

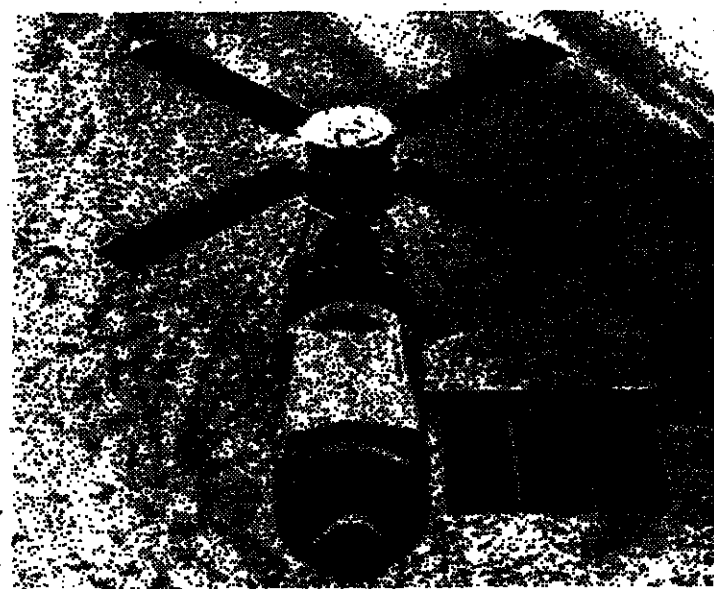
NASA says that all the debris will drop straight down perpendicular along a path 100 miles wide and no more than three pieces of the expected 500 will fall in any 100-square-mile area. "We're not talking about a rain of debris," a NASA official said.

Largest Object

Skylab is the largest man-made object ever to make an uncontrolled re-entry from space and crash on earth. In January, 1978, a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite spread radioactive debris over Canada's Great Slave Lake. The Center for Short-lived Phenomena in Cambridge, Mass., reports that there have been no known injuries from space junk.

NASA has teams on alert in the United States to fly out and investigate any reported injuries or damage caused by Skylab. Even if, as expected, no one is hurt, the investigators expect to have to deal with lots of boxes. "The U.S. Air Force is used to dealing with claims by people who want to get their roof repaired by alleging that a sonic boom damaged it," Mr. Morrison said. "We're expecting that human nature is universal enough to produce some similar tricks outside the U.S."

Genuine Skylab debris can be identified by the craft's radioactive "signature," Mr. Morrison said.



The Skylab station as photographed from its command-service module; NASA now believes it will begin its plunge tomorrow.

even though the signature has been changed by the exposure in space. He added that Skylab pieces would emit no harmful radiation and could be handled safely.

Final predictions about where the debris will fall should be available about 40 minutes before they start hitting the ground, Mr. Morrison said. But the margin of error will cover a vast area — roughly half of Skylab's orbit around the globe. The margin of error is 50 minutes, and Skylab crosses France, for instance, in about 90 seconds.

China's Deng Wants to Quit, Reports Say

MANILA, July 9 (AP)—Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, 75, reportedly has said that he will not make any more official trips abroad and wants to retire as soon as possible.

The Daily Express and the Times Journal reported yesterday that Mr. Deng told a group of Filipino reporters Saturday that he was not planning to visit Manila. "I feel I've fulfilled all my missions outside the country," he said. "All my advisers are against my going out of the country again."

"I would like to retire as soon as possible. Whether others will approve is another matter," he added.

4,000 Miles Long

If the last orbit crosses Europe, the impact forecast will cover several countries, and the actual zone of fallout — what NASA calls the "Skylab footprint" — will be 4,000 miles long.

Skylab orbit paths crisscross most countries in Europe (Britain, the Netherlands and the Nordic countries excepted), all of the United States and Africa, most of the Soviet Union and almost all of South America. Four-fifths of the time, however, they pass over ocean.

As Skylab nears Earth, position reports flash to U.S. embassies at increasingly frequent intervals with forecasts to pass on to foreign governments. France is particularly well informed because its space radar stations are helping track Skylab. For this exercise, the French space agency in Toulouse has linked its stations with the North American Air Defense Command. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bad Soviet Crop May Raise U.S. Prices

By Roger Smith

LOS ANGELES, July 9 — The Carter administration's hopes for a decline in food costs that could hold down inflation this year may have been blown away in a dry Soviet wind.

In late May and early June, a dry, hot wind condition called the *sukhoy*, swept through the eastern Ukraine and lower Volga, where roughly a third of the Soviet Union's wheat is grown. The grain matured too quickly in the heat, and U.S. satellites picked up the bad news: The Soviet farmers were in the fields weeks early, harvesting a crop with dramatically poor yields.

The Soviet crop problem suddenly tipped the delicate balance between world wheat supply and demand. Instead of an expected Russian harvest of 120 million tons

this year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture forecasts a harvest of between 79 million tons and 97 million tons. Instead of a surplus in world production of 22 million tons, the department calculates a deficit of between 5 and 20 million tons.

\$5 Wheat Predicted

The effect on the price of wheat in U.S. markets has been spectacular. Last week, farmers sold wheat for an average of \$3.79 a bushel compared to \$2.83 a year ago. July wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade ended the week at \$4.64 compared to \$3.20 a year ago. "We'll see \$5 wheat before too long," a trader said.

That is good news for thousands of U.S. farmers who have complained for two years about prices not keeping pace with rising costs. The protests and threatened strikes

of a few months ago are fading memories for most wheat producers.

But it is bad news for the American consumer. A bushel of wheat makes about 70 loaves of bread, so \$5 wheat will push bread prices up. But the ripple effects on food prices can be extensive.

As wheat prices rise, other grain prices are pulled up because of the interchangeability of most coarse grains. Wheat and corn are both used as animal feeds, for example. Corn sold for \$2.19 a year ago, but last week the average price was \$2.64. On the futures market, the corn scheduled for delivery in three weeks traded at \$3.11 on Friday.

"There's no doubt that the higher feed costs will mean higher prices for beef, pork, poultry, milk and eggs," said Walter Minger, senior vice president at Bank of America.

It was the decline in prices at the meat counter and the dairy case that led a drop of 1.2 percent in food prices last month. But higher world grain costs seem sure to reverse the trend later this summer.

Ray Daniel, director of agricultural forecasting at Chase Econometrics Associates, said a 25-percent increase this year in the price of all grains and soybeans could result in a 1.5-percent to 2-percent increase in the consumer index for all food prices by the end of 1980.

Socialist Chief Asked to Form Cabinet in Italy

ROME, July 9 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini today asked the Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, to try to form a government in a surprise move that may give Italy its first Socialist premier.

After two brief conferences with Mr. Pertini, Mr. Craxi said that the president's decision had taken him "almost by surprise." He was expected to negotiate some form of collaboration with the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

"I hope I can attract the collaboration of a broad gamut of political, democratic and progressive forces," Mr. Craxi said. "Italy is facing so many internal and international unknowns as to make even more necessary a period of stability... and renewal."

Mr. Pertini chose the 49-year-old secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party after Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, failed to form a majority coalition.

Austria Rejects Protest Over Arafat's Reception

From Agency Dispatches

VIENNA, July 9 — Austria today officially rejected Israel's protest of the weekend visit by Palestinian Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat.

The Austrian Foreign Ministry described Israel's protest and withdrawal of its ambassador to Vienna as interference in Austria's internal affairs.

But Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said that his three days of discussions with Mr. Arafat showed that "it would be absolutely ridiculous to think the PLO is out to destroy Israel."

Mr. Kreisky, Mr. Arafat and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt met in Vienna from Friday through Sunday under the framework of the Socialist International.

Brandt Unswayed

Mr. Brandt, who is leader of the West German Social Democratic Party, is chairman of the international group of 56 political parties. Mr. Kreisky is chairman of the organization's Middle East fact-finding commission. This afternoon, in a meeting with reporters, Mr. Brandt said that the protest from Israel over the official reception given to Mr. Arafat had not dissuaded him from holding future discussions with the Palestinian leader.

Shimon Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labor Party, which is a member of the Socialist International, strongly denounced the sessions. Mr. Brandt said today that he regretted having informed Mr. Peres about the talks "only at a rather late date."

Mr. Arafat ended his official visit yesterday.

The symbolic value of Mr. Arafat's visit, rather than any concrete measures of support for the Palestinian cause, was seen by Middle Eastern diplomats as the most important outcome of his three days of talks.

Mr. Arafat, Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Brandt issued a joint statement yesterday supporting an independent Palestinian homeland and expressing their "extreme concern over the settlement activities in the occupied territories."

Flanked by Mr. Arafat and Mr. Brandt at a news conference, Mr. Kreisky said that the weekend's discussions were the culmination of years of contact between himself and the guerrilla leader.

The three refused to elaborate on the substance of their discussions but said that Mr. Brandt would submit a report to the Socialist International, together with a recommendation that contact with the PLO be continued.

The communiqué concluded that the three agreed that "the Palestinian issue is the central problem of the Middle East conflict and unless it is equitably and satisfactorily solved, neither peace nor a global settlement can be achieved."

Total Expulsion of Ethnic Chinese Seen

Refugees Say Hanoi Deports Forcibly

By Linda Mathews
HONG KONG, July 9 — For the family of dentist Kooi Peih-kin, the midnight knock at the door came in March.

Outside stood a Vietnamese police lieutenant and a squad of policemen. They pushed their way into Mr. Kooi's house and the lieutenant announced, "All Chinese are now, advised to leave Vietnam. They are not wanted here anymore. For the sake of security, we must have a Vietnam free of Chinese."

Last week, Mr. Kooi, 45, told the story of the odyssey that took him, his wife and their five children from the security of their Hanoi neighborhood — the family's home for four generations — to a makeshift refugee camp on the Hong Kong waterfront.

"The first time the police came, I didn't know whether to take their threat seriously," Mr. Kooi said. "But then they came once a week, and then once a day. It became clear there was no future for us or people like us in Vietnam. It was either leave or die."

"So we sold all our belongings, gave the police the money they demanded, and we left."

Systematic Fleeing

Mr. Kooi's account echoes the stories related by the hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese who have been forced out to sea by the Vietnamese authorities over the last year. There is a collective tale of forcible deportation from the land of their birth, after being systematic-

cally fleeced by Vietnamese officials of practically everything they owned.

No one — not the international relief organizations or Western intelligence operatives or the refugees themselves — knows how much of the gold collected from the boat people goes into the pockets of corrupt policemen and soldiers, and how much ends up in the hands of the government in Hanoi.

What seems certain, despite Vietnamese denials, is that the deportation policy has been carried out nationwide and that it has at least the tacit consent of the Communist Party hierarchy. Its ultimate aim appears to be to rid Vietnam of its entire ethnic Chinese population, which stood at about 1.8 million when the United States withdrew in 1975.

"There can no longer be any doubt that there's a well-organized refugee racket operating in Vietnam," said James Reid, director of a refugee camp here. "It may have originally been organized by private individuals, but now there is overwhelming official complicity," another relief official said. "This couldn't be happening without the blessing of the Vietnamese government."

U.S. officials say they have no firm evidence that the refugee trade is directed by Vietnamese ministries. But Charles Freeman, deputy U.S. coordinator for refugees affairs, said that Vietnam has set up a boat-building industry specifically to move ethnic Chinese out of the country.

Considerable light has been shed on Vietnam's role in the refugee trade by testimony given in the Hong Kong trial of the captain and crew of the freighter Huey Fong, one of the first big ships to ferry ethnic Chinese out of Vietnam. The defendants face up to four years in jail and \$3.5 million in fines for smuggling illegal immigrants into Hong Kong.

One of the organizers, Kwok Wah-leung, testified last week that he arranged the ship's departure at a government building in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), where clerks routinely processed the passengers' exit forms and weighed the gold collected from them. The 3,518 passengers later boarded the freighter through a barbed-wire security area, where policemen checked off their names on an official manifest, Mr. Kwok said.

Other refugees say that anyone who tries to avoid this formal processing, and escape without paying the departure tax, does so at great peril. Last December, Vietnam's marine police reportedly sank a boat loaded with 220 refugees off the coast of Haiphong, then shot the survivors. The reason for the massacre? The boat had slipped out of Haiphong before paying off the authorities.

\$1 Million in Gold

Hong Kong police uncovered \$1 million in gold hidden in the engine room of the Huey Fong and estimated that it represented only a sixth of the gold paid by the passengers for their escape. By demanding gold worth up to \$5,500 from each refugee, Vietnam stands to earn nearly \$3 billion by the end of the year, according to a Hong Kong government spokesman, David Ford.

Refugees have overtaken coal as the leading export of Vietnam's threadbare economy, Mr. Ford said.

The importance of the refugee trade to Vietnam's economy is apparent from the statistics. The April bank remittances from overseas Chinese to help their relatives get out represented more than half of the revenue from Vietnam's total exports for all of last year — \$416 million.

Money extorted from the refugees has apparently been used to pay for Soviet arms and machinery. An intelligence source here said that the Vietnamese last month made a down payment of \$100 million, in gold, to the Soviet Union for armaments and other supplies that are being pumped into Hanoi at the rate of \$3 million a day.

Racial Animosity

Vietnam's aversion, however, does not seem to be the primary motivation for the purge. The racial animosity between Vietnam and neighboring China has always made many Vietnamese suspicious of the ethnic Chinese spread throughout their country. For the xenophobic Vietnamese government, China's invasion this spring provided the final excuse to eliminate the Chinese minority.

Vietnam denies that it is trafficking in human lives. "There are quite a few people — the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, the land owners and some of the high officials of the former regime — who are now in the Socialist system," said Nguyen Trong Vinh, Hanoi's ambassador to China. "If these people want to go elsewhere, we cannot force them to stay. . . . It is not within our capacity to completely control 20 million of coast."

C. Los Angeles Times



Demonstrators outside the Cafe Royal in London as the international whaling conference begins.

EEC Ban on Whale Products Sought

Halt to Whaling Is Proposed by Britain

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — Britain today proposed a world moratorium on commercial whaling and a ban on whale products by the European Common Market.

Allec Buchanan-Smith, minister of state for agriculture, planted the

two-month-old Conservative government firmly in the anti-whaling camp.

The minister addressed the opening session of the International Whaling Commission's annual meeting at the Cafe Royal. At least

14 conservationist organizations opposing whaling are lobbying the conference, including the Greenpeace Foundation, Friends of the Earth and the Marine Action Center.

Banner-waving demonstrators in Regent Street chanted "Save the Whales" and inside John Dwyer sang a song as the Japanese and Soviet delegates sat impassive and did not join the applause.

The commission of 22 whaling and nonwhaling countries, created in 1946, sets quotas of whale species to be killed.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith, bowing to increasing international demands by conservationists to stop killing whales, said that large-scale commercial whaling jeopardizes the survival of some species. "We owe it to future generations to ensure that stocks are not overexploited," he said.

The minister suggested no time limit for a ban on whaling, but Bertil Hagerhall, heading the Swedish delegation, proposed a 10-year moratorium, and the United States and Australia were expected to make similar demands later in the five-day conference.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith said that a moratorium would allow a thorough reassessment of whale numbers and their biology. "Resumption of whaling should only be reconsidered if evidence of recovery of stocks and improvements in the methods of killing justifies it," he said.

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Turk Bias at Issue

Greek-U.S. Ties Strained By NATO Re-Entry Term

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, July 9 (NYT) — Greek and U.S. officials say here that relations between the two countries have deteriorated sharply in recent weeks since Washington announced support for a changed set of proposals on Greek re-entry into the military wing of NATO.

The Greeks feel that the revised proposals favor the Turkish position on command responsibility in the Aegean Sea. While day-to-day dealings are continuing at a normal level, negotiations between the two countries on major issues are at a standstill, the officials said.

"The steady improvement in our relations from the low point of 1974 has stopped suddenly and we are sliding backward," said a high official in the Greek government, referring to the year when Turkey invaded Cyprus and Greece blamed Washington for allowing the invasion to happen.

U.S. Ambassador Robert McCloskey admitted that a problem exists but denied that the picture is so dark. "U.S.-Greek relations are 'better than they are perceived to be,'" he said. "We do continue to work in reciprocally productive ways that may not always be obvious," he said.

Political Pressure

On the NATO question that precipitated the chill in relations, Greek leaders do not share Mr. McCloskey's optimism. They see Washington's backing of the latest set of proposals, redrafted by Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. before he retired as NATO commander, as leaving little possibility for Greece to re-enter NATO on acceptable terms.

The Greek leaders feel that politically they cannot accept terms very different from those that Greece had when it withdrew from the alliance's military arm in 1974 after the Cyprus invasion. Popular disapproval of returning to NATO is still strong. The union opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, led by Andreas Papandreu, doubled its vote in the last election with a platform calling for complete withdrawal from NATO and the closing of all U.S. bases here.

The United States and Turkey both say that Greece cannot expect to return to the alliance on the terms that it had before, although they give different reasons. The Turks say that the old terms gave command responsibility over the entire Aegean to Greece and were thus unfair to Turkey. U.S. diplomats say that a new arrangement is necessary because the command structure in NATO has changed, largely as a result of Greece's withdrawal from the alliance's military wing.

Last year Gen. Haig met the Greek chief of staff, Gen. Ioannis Davos, and worked out an initial arrangement for Greek re-entry that was acceptable to most of NATO, but not to Turkey. Premier Constantine Karamanlis has complained to visitors that instead of trying to persuade Turkey to fall in

line with the other members of alliance, new proposals were offered to accommodate Ankara.

Greece, too, objected to the set of proposals, saying that it would give Turkey command airspace over islands belonging to Greece. Gen. Haig then worked the latest proposals, which re-allocate the right of Greece and Turkey to command in their own air but give defense responsibility to international space to a NATO commander from a third country.

Behind the airspace issue is effect that any arrangements have on continuing negotiations between Greece and Turkey to de-control of the Aegean. Greece does not want to see a precedent as the alliance that might strengthen Turkey's claims for wider use of the area.

The Greeks say that they do like the revised plan, although they have not rejected it formally because there are so many Greek lands in the Aegean that it is impossible to avoid violating Greek airspace.

Administration Backing. Shortly before retiring on 30, Gen. Haig took his new proposals to Washington, received the administration's approval of them. The State Department instructed Mr. McCloskey to inform Athens that the proposals represented the best arrangement for Greek re-entry into NATO could be obtained.

The Greeks saw the U.S. move for the revised Haig proposal as part of a continuing tilt toward Turkish position, and they res by suspending negotiations with the United States on major arms and exchange agreements. At and Washington were close to signing an extension of the agreement that allows the United States to have Voice of America transmitters in Greece, for instance, but the effort was suspended at the last minute.

U.S. officials here said that the previous set of Haig proposals did reflect the Turkish position to considerable extent, but that they represent an effort to reach a compromise. The U.S. officials added that they encourage the Greeks to raise questions about the proposals with NATO.

The Greeks have sent 25 questions to alliance officials, mostly seeking guarantees against possibility of Turkish incursions into Greek airspace. "We have received full answers yet, but the arrival of NATO experts to discuss the proposals with high Greek officials said. But preliminary responses we received are not encouraging."

Greek-Turkish Talks

ATHENS, July 9 (AP) — Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers today began a fourth round of official talks on seabed rights in Aegean, airspace and other Greek-Turkish issues.

Israel Decides to Enforce 'Carless Day' Every Week

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, July 9 (WP) — Israel, surrounded by the world's biggest oil-producing states, but beset by rising energy consumption and the prospect of fuel shortages, is soon to introduce the "carless day" to help conserve energy.

Cars will have bright-colored stickers to signify the weekly non-driving day of the owner's choice. Critics of the scheme are already objecting that it favors orthodox faithful who do not travel on Saturday anyway.

The Energy Ministry and the Transport Ministry announced the measure jointly yesterday, after a warning from Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich that "we can no longer pretend we live on an island when the rest of the world is in the midst of an energy upheaval."

During a visit here last week, U.S. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., is said to have told Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai he was shocked to learn that Israel had implemented no energy conservation policies.

The date of introduction of the "carless day," has yet to be announced. The experiment was tried during the 1973 energy crisis, but abandoned after four months and objections from the police that they could not enforce it, and from public transport companies that they could not cope with the extra passenger burden.

Israel does not have a fuel shortage now, since imports from Mexico and spot purchases elsewhere, coupled with reserves made by the United States as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, have

filled the gap created by last year's cut in Iranian oil supplies.

Still, an Energy Ministry official recalled that a consumption growing here by 8 percent a year. "The point is not to cut consumption by 20 percent with car days. We know that is impossible. But if we can cut a little here and there, at least it will reduce rate of growth of consumption."

Israel Charged With Harassing Soldiers of UN

Jerusalem, July 8 (Reuters) — The United Nations headquarters in Jerusalem today accused Israel of harassing UN soldiers and harassment of UN soldiers in one case it was pointing to the Israeli government.

It said in a statement: "headquarters in Jerusalem is increasingly concerned over a number of recent incidents in which UN military personnel have been unduly harassed and treated with hostility by the Israeli Army and police."

It said that it was protesting incident in which a Norwegian colonel of the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon was harassed by Israeli soldiers in the town of Nahariya last Wednesday.

The statement said that Kjell Aarnes was treated in a humiliating manner after refusing to allow police into his home without a search warrant.

Commenting on the incident, Israeli police spokesman said: "When police asked him to let them in, he refused."

Munich Gas Explosions

STOCKHOLM, West Germany, July 9 (AP) — A truck carrying gas canisters exploded on a street in this suburb of Munich today, injuring 20 persons.

Eight of the injured were hospitalized.

Skylab Scenario: Flames But No Re-Entry Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

mand (NORAD), which is monitoring Skylab's re-entry.

It remained uncertain whether the governments concerned, alerted half an hour in advance of possible fallout, would issue public warnings to their populations if it appears that parts of Skylab might land in their countries. With so many variables and such favorable odds against injury, officials might fear that the risk of panic and resulting injuries outweighed the advantage of warning people to take cover.

International reactions vary from panic to nonchalance — or commercialism. Villagers in southern India have reportedly fled some localities which they fear may be Skylab's path. At least one Sri Lankan entrepreneur is peddling "Skylab oil" for its alleged healing properties in case of a direct hit. Prayers have been held in the Philippines. Swiss churches plan to ring the tocsin on the churchbells if Skylab heads there.

Some U.S. companies are selling "Skylab beanies," which offer less safety than a hard hat but plenty of souvenir value, the salesmen say. At Johnson Space Center in Houston, which is technically in charge of the re-entry, some flight controllers have donned T-shirts showing a panicky yellow chicken squawking, "Skylab is falling! Skylab is falling!"

A U.S. town painted a bull's-eye on a local road — a Skylab target. Australians' main interest, in the Skylab re-entry appears to be an opportunity for bets.

A prudent Canadian town took out a \$1 million accident policy from Lloyds of London, but there is no insurance boom. The United States has pledged to honor its treaty commitments to compensate anyone who suffers injury or loss because of Skylab.

Despite the odds against mishap,

Birth Control Bid

By Catholic Aide

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, July 9 (AP) — Hans Kueng, one of Europe's most prominent Roman Catholic theologians, is urging the church to abandon its opposition to birth control.

Mr. Kueng said in an interview that the close relationship between the population explosion and poverty in the Third World demands a change in the position of "the great power church."

He said that the church had taken a position against birth control prematurely and that "one may well expect in a church that itself always speaks of repentance and conversion that we too are capable here of making corrections."

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In Closed Session at Camp David

Country Carter Confers With Congress Leaders

James G. Thompson, July 9 (AP) — President Carter is moving from a view of the domestic problem to a close-up look at the economy and an economy that is sliding into recession.

Members of Congress from both today to Camp David for the secret meetings.

While a White House spokesman, Rex Granum, said that Mr. Carter had word from Saudi Arabia that "substantially" increase oil production, an action moderate petroleum prices, raise the U.S. gasoline supply.

Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, described the meeting as a "frank and open discussion," but said the president requested that it be kept off the record.

Among others attending the

meetings on energy and the economy were Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee; Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill.

As the president entered his seventh day of seclusion, press secretary Jody Powell said that Mr. Carter's discussions with a wide range of Americans — from members of his Cabinet to governors, university presidents and senior labor leaders — had been "free-wheeling, remarkably candid and very productive."

Other sessions were likely to continue, the press secretary said, through Wednesday, with prominent political leaders, energy experts and others.

A tentative schedule for tomorrow was being set up, with people from outside government being invited to discuss the economy, Mr. Powell said, adding that meetings were also planned with "a group of people whose interest is in religion and ethics."

Series of Options

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter was to be given a series of options to end long gasoline lines, promote fuel conservation and cut reliance on imported oil.

Those options, the work of an inter-agency task force, are intended to serve as a basis for far-reaching presidential decisions.

Mr. Carter flew to Camp David last Tuesday. Without any advance public signals, he decided on Wednesday to cancel a major speech on energy that was planned for the next day.

On Thursday he began consulting with senior advisers and, by Friday, the talks had blossomed into a domestic summit conference that has darkened the White House offices of Mr. Carter's key aides as they confer with the president in the Maryland woods.

Following his meeting, Mr. Schlesinger said that Mr. Carter probably would take several weeks to put together the energy speech he canceled.

"The main point is that enough time is going to be taken in order that the president feels comfortable with the decisions that he recommends," the energy secretary said in a television interview. "The very fact of viewing all of our domestic problems simultaneously in the light of history, in the light of the recent history of the United States with all of the malaise that has developed in this country in the course of the last decade, will be useful in charting a new direction not only for energy, but for other issues as well."



Vice President Mondale reaches to catch a pen tossed to him during a breakfast with governors in Louisville, Ky.

20 Democratic Governors Urge President Carter's Renomination

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9 (WP) — Twenty Democratic governors yesterday gave their endorsement to the renomination and re-election of President Carter, declaring he has been true to the principles of his party and deserves support.

Eight other Democratic governors — including probable challenger Edmund Brown Jr. of California — skipped the meeting and four who were present abstained from what one of them called a "White House-inspired move to 'hard us into a premature endorsement' of the embattled president."

They acted in a caucus two hours before Vice President Mondale told the opening session of the National Governors Association: "If we win this fight, we will win it together. If we lose this fight, we lose it together. There is no partisan profit in failure."

Mr. Mondale's rhetoric was seen as the opening gun in an administration effort to mobilize public and political support for the strong new energy program President Carter has promised at the end of his Camp David consultations.

Fallout of Gasoline Crisis Hits U.S. Shopping Malls

By Pamela G. Hollic

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Before the spring gasoline crisis, the Lloyd Dennis family used to go to the sprawling 225-store Del Amo shopping center in Torrance once a week. "Now, we hardly go at all," said Mr. Dennis, an executive at the United California Bank here.

The reason is not just that the Del Amos have rediscovered the convenience of neighborhood shopping at nearby Riviera Village or the friendliness of small shops like Ocean Seafood, where they buy fresh fish from Bruce, the fisherman-owner.

"It's a wonderful thing to walk," Mr. Dennis said. "In California you can easily forget what it's like." The fallout of the gasoline crisis here and elsewhere has temporarily perhaps permanently in the case of the Del Amos, altered U.S. ways of living. Few examples illustrate the change more dramatically than the shift in shopping patterns.

To avoid sitting in long gasoline lines, many citizens have cut out all but the most essential use of the automobile. The effect has been a shift to the use of nearby stores. Despite their generally higher prices and limited selection, the nearest stores on gasoline. So the nation's giant suburban malls, monuments to comfort-controlled consumption, have seen a marked slowdown in business.

The shift came suddenly. "It was as if on April 26, someone telephoned everybody and said, 'Stop buying,'" lamented Edward Gorman, chairman and chief executive officer of the 47-store Joseph Maginn chain, based in San Francisco. The reason is apparent, he said: "American life is stitched together by the automobile."

"We are definitely being affected here," said George Harder, assistant manager of the B. Altman store at Short Hills Mall in New Jersey.

Nazi Group Claims Blast Of Klarsfeld Car in Paris

PARIS, July 9 (UPI) — An organization calling itself "Odessa" today claimed responsibility for the bomb explosion that destroyed the car of Nazi-hunter Serge and Beate Klarsfeld last week.

Letters sent to Mr. Klarsfeld, a Paris defense lawyer, and to Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, gave a detailed description of the bomb attack and warned Mr. Klarsfeld that if he failed to stop his activities, "the next step would be a bloody one."

The letter said: "We want the Jews to stop persecuting our com-

rades. If need be, and if circumstances require it, we will consider the extreme solution."

The Klarsfelds have gained international attention with their effort to track down former Nazis responsible for war crimes.

Mr. Klarsfeld said he believed the writers were "ideological" sympathizers of the postwar network that helped Nazi criminals to escape to foreign hideouts. "Odessa," stands in German for "organization of former SS members."

The writers of the letter described in detail how they penetrated the underground parking lot below the Klarsfelds' apartment and smashed with a hammer a side window of Mr. Klarsfeld's Renault located on parking lot No. 5, and supplied other details that authenticated their claim.

Mr. Klarsfeld, who has been the target of a mail-bomb attack, had been trying to keep his Paris address secret.

Pope, Schmidt Confer

VATICAN CITY, July 9 (AP) — Pope John Paul II met for more than an hour today with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the pontiff's private library. It was Mr. Schmidt's first meeting with the pope.

50% at U.S. Colleges

Are Women Students

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — The number of women attending college in the United States almost equals the number of male students, according to a recent government survey.

The study said that there were more than 11 million students enrolled in 3,173 colleges and universities and that men had a majority of only 3,718. The survey said that a major reason for the increase of women on campus was the growing number of women who attend college part-time while they work or raise a family.

Inhibiting Force

U.S. Jews Debate Wisdom Of Begin Settlement Plan

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT) — Only a short time ago, all divisiveness was seemingly swept away by the euphoria of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty. But as Israel's West Bank settlement policy continued, so has the questioning, and even criticism, by some U.S. Jews — and criticism by other Jews of their questioning and criticism.

"There is no consensus in the American Jewish community about the very complex question of settlement generally, except that they are illegal," said Theodore Mann, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

On one aspect there is consensus: the legality of the West Bank settlements. From the political left to the right, from Orthodox to Reform, American Jews agree that Israel has a right to settle in the area.

Whether the Israelis ought to exercise such a right, and if so how, are issues about which there have been differences since the settlement began. Now, however, the debate is intensified by the continuation of the policy and by negotiations on the future of the West Bank.

Some U.S. Jews question the wisdom of such settlements or are unconvinced of their basic value in terms of "security." Others fear that an aggressive expansion of the Israeli presence in the West Bank could jeopardize the current negotiations or undermine the treaty's groundwork for peace.

But all disagree with the Carter administration's contention that the settlements are illegal.

Rabbi Seymour Siegel, a New York City Conservative rabbi who teaches at the Jewish Theological Seminary, said:

"There are three different groups in the Jewish community. The first group is in total agreement with the Begin government and resents any criticism. Another group is the people who are just opposed to the present government — some are more dovish, some more hawkish."

It is the third group that Mr. Siegel believes represents the majority. "People think in some instances Begin is making a mistake, but are hesitant to criticize because open criticism might harm the interests of Israel," he said. "They could be swayed either way, depending upon how unwise a policy appears."

The fear that public criticism might be used against Israel has been a powerful force inhibiting U.S. Jews. It had such an effect on Morris Levinson, a businessman whose 32 years of work for Israel brought him the honorary national

As Turmoil Rises, U.S. Fears Influence Of Cuba on Eastern Caribbean Islands

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON (WP) — They are specks on the map so tiny one almost needs a magnifying glass to find them. But the island states dotting the eastern Caribbean are the latest potentially worrisome trouble spots to the Carter administration.

Until now, events in that area have gone virtually unnoticed as attention focused on the other side of the Caribbean, where Nicaragua's bloody civil war has prompted a priority U.S. campaign to force out President Anastasio Somoza and prevent a takeover by leftist guerrillas sympathetic to Cuba.

Within the administration, though, there is growing concern that the turmoil rolling the eastern islands — minuscule former British dependencies pushed into independence despite severe economic problems — could create yet another arena of friction and competition between the United States and Cuba.

Grenada Coup

This concern goes back to the March 13 coup that overthrew the corrupt government of Grenada and put a self-proclaimed radical leftist regime in control of that tiny (population 106,000) republic.

Grenada's new government insists that it is neither Communist nor a Cuban satellite. But in a move that sent tremors through the White House and State Department, it immediately turned to Havana for arms, military advisers and other aid.

The result was the dispatch of a U.S. envoy to deliver a protest, an angry Grenadian rejection of U.S. "interference" — and an immediate chill on relations between Washington and the island's militant young leaders.

Since then, an island-hopping ripple effect has inspired other leftist groups throughout the eastern Caribbean to engage in labor strikes, demonstrations and other forms of confrontation with government; labor strife in Dominica recently forced President Fred Deagaz to leave the country.

The escalating unrest raises fears — both in Washington and in many of the Caribbean's larger countries — that what happened in Grenada could be repeated in Dominica (population 78,000), Antigua (70,000), St. Lucia (120,000) and St. Vincent (112,000).

Roots of Conflict

U.S. officials emphasize that there is no evidence of any Cuban hand in causing the Grenada coup or in encouraging the other islands' turmoil. Conflicts building up in these places, the officials are careful to point out, stem directly from indigenous poverty, overpopulation and social disparities.

But the officials also note that Cuba has a strong interest in extending its influence throughout the Caribbean and could hardly be expected to ignore any opportunities that might emerge from the current ferment.

The officials admit that the administration's reawakened interest in the Caribbean has strong "containment of Cuba" overtones. But they add that the situation also

Klan Gathering Disrupted in U.S.

CHINA GROVE, N.C., July 9 (UPI) — About 60 protesters, most of them black, burned a Confederate flag yesterday outside a community building where Ku Klux Klan members met to show the film "Birth of a Nation," depicting the early days of the Klan.

There were no confrontations or violence as law enforcement officers kept the protesters and Klansmen separated.

The group dispersed after burning the flag, while the 50 to 60 Klansmen who had brought it to the meeting went inside the building to watch the film, police said.

has a more far-reaching effect — redirecting Washington's attention to the stability and well-being of an area sometimes called "America's third border."

In talking about the region, U.S. policy-makers mean not just the string of islands stretching 2,000 miles through the Caribbean Sea between the Bahamas and Trinidad, but a Caribbean basin that includes Mexico, Central America and northern South America.

Notorious Corruption

In addition to its obvious strategic relationship to the Panama Canal and international shipping routes, the region is an important center of trade and investment, providing, among other things, two-thirds of the bauxite required by the U.S. aluminum industry and refining 25 percent of the oil entering the United States.

The area's high unemployment — 30 to 50 percent — has made it second only to Mexico as a source of illegal aliens in the United States. It also is the route across which most illegal narcotics enter the eastern half of the United States.

Most of the tiny, newly independent islands among the English-speaking countries have been run for years by self-perpetuating political machines whose leaders have used a thin veneer of constitutionality to mask widespread repression and corruption. The most notorious was that of Sir Eric Gairy, the prime minister of Grenada who was ousted by the New Jewel Movement of the new leader, Maurice Bishop.

U.S. officials say the Cuban's are moving in a prudent, low-key way that appears to be designed not to antagonize the United States unduly. As a result, U.S. planning is geared not to confrontation but to advertising a readiness to help the Caribbean countries resolve problems which, if left unchecked, could put Washington and Havana on a collision course.

In the short run, this means trying to get some money into the more volatile states for immediate relief of high unemployment. U.S. aid to the Caribbean during the next fiscal year is expected to total about \$155 million, and a big share of that is expected to go to the eastern region.

In the long run, U.S. officials believe the only hope of easing the region's chronic economic instability rests in prodding the polyglot collection of former British, Spanish, French and Dutch possessions to overcome their cultural barriers and pull together in greatly accelerated regional cooperation schemes.

To encourage this, the administration plans greater emphasis on the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development. Formed at the initiative of the United States and the international lending agencies, this umbrella organization coordinates aid and induces aid-giving countries to be more active in the Caribbean. The organization's pledges for its coming year are expected to total \$276 million. U.S. officials are encouraged that the figure is much greater than this year's \$186 million and includes pledges from several new donor countries.

Independent Truckers End Monthlong Strike in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI) — Independent truckers ended the month-old strike today, their month-old strike ended by mass defections in their ranks.

Many participants in the strike that had threatened to disrupt U.S. food supplies succumbed to the lures of big-money hauls and pressure from creditors.

Members of the Independent Truckers Union Coalition, one of the last holdout bastions, voted Saturday in St. Louis to return to work after receiving a status report on the freezing strike. By late last week, it was estimated that fewer than 20 percent of the 100,000 independent truckers were honoring the strike.

"We had a break in the ranks," spokesman Bill Hill said of truckers who were getting big-money loads of up to \$5,000 to haul produce from the West to the East Coast.

"But we're getting stronger all the time," he added. "We showed the government it is very possible to organize independent truckers. We have to shut down at the same time and go back at the same time."

The strike began June 7 to protest short supplies of diesel fuel, rising fuel prices, disparate truck weight limits from state to state and a variety of other issues that the independent owner-operators have complained about for years.

The major concession that they gained from parking their rigs was permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to levy a 7-percent surcharge on freight bills to compensate for rising fuel prices. Beyond that, however, truckers acknowledged they won little.

U.S. Forest Fire Tamed

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 9 (AP) — A fire that burned an estimated \$100,000 worth of timber in the Coconino National Forest in Arizona was brought under control yesterday, fire officials said.

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Regine's Against the Palace

The Paris Disco War: Two Lifestyles Clash by Night

By Hebe Dorsey

CABOURG, France, July 9 (IHT) — With the opening of an offshoot of the Palace in Cabourg last weekend and the prospects of still another in Los Angeles this fall, the disco war is on in Paris.

On one side is Regine and Regine's; on the other, Fabrice Emaer and the Palace.

Each stands for a different disco style: At Regine's, it's the Dom Perignon crowd, an international gaggle of celebrities around plush, gold lame banquettes with waiters to match. At the Palace, it's wall-to-wall bodies in a wild melee, all trying to vent their daily frustrations through freaky dress and even freakier behavior. The music, good and loud disco, is about the same at both spots but seems a bit louder at the Palace, where it is accompanied with laser beams.

Regine's, expensive, elitist and proud of it, is a success with 15 discos (branches in London and New York) in 10 countries. Regine seems to be everywhere at the same time.

But the Palace is getting there.

Robbers Take \$2 Million From Bank in Oviedo

From Agency Dispatches

OVIEDO, Spain, July 9 — An armed gang numbering at least 12 persons today took an estimated 130 million pesetas (\$2 million) from a private bank in this northwestern province capital, in the biggest bank robbery in Spanish history.

Members of the gang had overpowered the manager of the private Herrero bank and his family at home and held them overnight, police said. They forced him to let them into the bank when it opened today.

Witnesses spoke of as many as 14 robbers, some of them masked. The robbers were said to have Basque accents and to include a woman. Two cars abandoned after use in the robbery had been stolen in Bilbao by presumed Basque guerrillas.

The Basque separatist organization ETA has been blamed for a number of bank and payroll robberies in recent years.



Regine with Fabrice Emaer in friendlier days at his Palace disco.

Since it opened last year, it has had great impact on Paris night life and has drawn thousands to rue Montmartre, an unchic section of the city. Unlike Regine's, which is strictly a plush boîte, the Palace is a theater, dating from the '20s, which has been restored to impeccable period condition (to the tune of \$1 million.) In between dancing, Emaer has concerts, wild costume parties, fashion shows — in short, he keeps it moving.

"Mean and Caty"

The dent that Emaer is making on Paris night life has no doubt irritated Regine who is too much of a pro not to take notice. She was a good sport at first, even going to the Palace for private parties until Emaer told Paris-Match magazine that his disco was frequented by the children of Regine's customers. That did it. Regine, a formidable woman, is hitting back. "I like

Swissair to Suspend Flights to Lebanon

ZURICH, July 9 (UPI) — Swissair said today that it is suspending its flights to Beirut because of a decline in passenger traffic because of the fighting in Lebanon.

The Swiss national airline said also that it is becoming increasingly difficult to guarantee flight security because of the conflict. The suspension will be indefinite.

Obituary

Cornelia Otis Skinner, Actress and Writer

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP) — Cornelia Otis Skinner, 80, the actress and writer who was a co-author of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," died today at her home on Manhattan's East Side. She had been ill for the past year.

The daughter of actor Otis Skinner, she found her vocation in the theater early and toured the country giving monologues as well as appearing in plays, some of which she wrote herself.

In her writing, Miss Skinner specialized in chronicling the misadventures that she swore constantly befell her and made them the subject of witty pieces of satire.

Wrote on Tours

Whenever she was struck with such an observation, she wrote a short magazine piece and every few years her publishers would assemble these pieces, hire a cartoonist to do illustrations and put out a book.

She said that she did most of her writing on trains and in hotels during her theatrical tours.



Cornelia Otis Skinner

the worse the hotel, the more I get done," she said. "I love the tours, really, and like the chance to get off by myself. For one thing, I get a chance to do some reading."

On Broadway, she starred in many plays including "Candida," "Major Barbara" and "Lady Windemere's Fan."

Her books included "Soap Behind the Ears," "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," written with Emily Kimbrough, "Family Circle," "The Age in Me," "Madame Sarah," and most recently "Life with Lindsay and Crouse," published in 1976.

She was born in Chicago and went to Bryn Mawr College. Later she studied at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Her first professional theatrical experience was an appearance in her father's production, "Blood and Sand."

"He came to me after our first night, and made only one remark: 'My child, you are an actress,'" she later recalled.

Arizona Plane Crash Leaves 3 Dead, 1 Hurt

CASA GRANDE, Ariz., July 9 (AP) — Three persons died and a fourth was severely burned when a C-119 "Flying Boxcar" crashed last night into a central Arizona farming area, the Pinal County Sheriff's Department said.

The crash occurred four miles west of Casa Grande. Investigators said that they were trying to determine the identities of the plane's four occupants. The origin and destination of the C-119 were unknown, they said.

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ow outfit. Other designers included king-of-mad-fashions Kenzo, in a totally sober outfit. Tan Giudicelli, with no luggage except for two toothbrushes in his breast pocket ("just in case"), and up-and-coming Chantal Thomas, who'd had the weird idea of wrapping herself with blue and silver lifelines. Helmut Berger was escorting pretty Cleo Goldsmith, whose black T-shirt announced: "Look out. Here comes trouble."

Then you had all the freaks, many of whom are reportedly on the payroll. Among them, a girl who was totally naked under red tulle and black net stockings. Many of the boys were wearing makeup and multicolored sequined eyelids.

The word had obviously spread because there was quite a crowd at Gare St. Lazare on the flowered quay, but that was nothing compared to what happened in Cabourg, a quiet, turn-of-the-century resort, made famous by Proust.

There, hundreds of people who had come with their children pressed their faces against the fence and were torn between shock ("Oh! My God, they're all gay") and anger. Local workers on strike protested the extravagance of it all while shouting "Gasp!" (the French government's newly coined word for waste).

Nevertheless, the guests made it to the new Palace, a former theater adjoining Cabourg's Grand Hotel, and soon caught up with the local frenzy — with 5,000 people where 2,000 would have been jammed. To see it was not to believe it. And the next day, the story was even clearer.

Empty vodka bottles were found in the hydrangea planters, bodies were strewn up and down the beach and people were going around with sunglasses — even though the sun hardly shone.

Fabrice, who claimed he had a poor childhood, has further visions of glory. He wants Hollywood, no less, and its former glamour. He is heading in the right direction.

Aboard the train, there was a small group having the time of their lives. They were Fabrice's new American partners in his Los Angeles venture, Dennis and Beverly Little, Frank Mulvey and Robert Ross.

Little, who is in the record business ("we design album covers"), said they are going to take over the Hollywood Palace theater, all seven floors and 50,000 square feet, plus a two-acre parking lot, and turn it into a disco, with boutiques and a hairdressing salon (managed by Hugh York, who designed Farrah Fawcett-Majors' hairdo).

The Americans, who said they love Fabrice and will try to bring his style to Hollywood, are going all out for it. For the launching of their new Palace, they will bring over Parisians on a specially chartered 747 equipped with, you guessed it, a superdisco.

Refugee Flight From Indochina Arrives in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (UPI) — A chartered flight of Indochinese refugees — most of whom have been without a country for three years — arrived in the United States yesterday.

The 189 adults and 10 children arrived at Travis Air Force Base with few possessions except pots, pans and sleeping mats, a spokesman for the International Rescue Committee said.

They included 89 Laotians, 54 Cambodians, 53 Vietnamese and three Laotian-Vietnamese. All of them were airlifted from overcrowded camps in Thailand and Malaysia.

The Cambodians were among 40,000 refugees that the Thai government had ordered repatriated last month, but were saved a few days before the expulsion by being selected for resettlement in the United States.

Harvey Stinson of the Immigration Service Office said that about half the refugees who arrived yesterday would remain in San Francisco. According to one estimate, there are more than 20,000 refugees in the San Francisco area.

30 Killed in India Riots

NEW DELHI, July 9 (Reuters) — At least 30 persons were killed and about 100 injured in Hindu-Muslim riots in India's northeastern district of Purnea last week, an opposition leader said.



Reed twins at 22 as a song-and-dance team; today at their California home.

California Twins Still 'Shake a Leg' at 94

By Charles Hillinger

LEMOORE, Calif. — In the midst of one of their old Ziegfeld Folies routines, the two girls kicked up their heels and laughed uproariously.

"We're a little rusty but we can still shake a leg," said Eloise Reed.

At 94, she and her sister, Genevieve, one of the oldest pairs of twins in the nation, agree that the one thing that has kept them going is their sense of humor.

"We laugh a lot and always have a good time. We're not hypochondriacs," said Eloise to a visitor to their home in this small central California farm town.

Born in Salem, Ore., the twins were 22 when they began their career as a song-and-dance team in 1907. They appeared in the Folies, on stage and in silent films for the next 15 years.

"We sang and danced our way across America in musical comedies, repertory companies and in vaudeville. And we played in pictures," Genevieve said.

Stacks of yellowed news clippings, scores of

publicity photos and old programs remind them of their younger years.

"A lot of rich guys dated us. Some were millionaires. We had a good time," Eloise recalled.

They both married after leaving show business. Eloise was divorced. Genevieve is a widow. They moved back together 20 years ago and now use their maiden name.

"Remember when we sailed to Cuba and played that theater in Havana?" Genevieve asked her sister.

"It wasn't any fun," Eloise said. "I worried to death about you. You missed the boat and I sailed back to New York without you."

"It was fun for me," Genevieve winked. "I had a boyfriend in Cuba. He made me miss the boat."

They played lead roles in silent films such as "The Last of the Mohicans" and "The Alaskan."

Clippings in their scrapbooks tell of the Reed twins entertaining troops during World War I.

Their memories of their show business

years are as vivid as if they occurred last instead of more than a half century ago.

They do stay at home more these days. "We have been stuck-in-the-mud ever since Genevieve ran the spotlight," Eloise said.

"I made a slight error," the other explained. "I was driving our car a month ago and was momentarily distracted I forgot to stop for a red light. Thank God I didn't hit anyone."

"But there was a cop at the corner's time. They took my driver's license. Ever since, a friend has been coming to house once a week to take us go shopping."

The twins confess to having vices. "We each smoke three cigarettes a day," Genevieve said. "It's too late to quit now."

"We have a shot of whisky once a week with a friend who comes to visit," Eloise said.

"They read a lot, watch the soaps on TV still enjoy attention from a man."

When a photographer hugged Eloise, left, Genevieve jumped out of her chair, sang out: "Next!"

© Los Angeles Times

Jazz

Nice Is 'Grande Parade' of Balloons, Blues, Bebop

By Michael Zwerin

NICE, July 9 (IHT) — The sixth annual Grande Parade du Jazz is a flurry of cotton candy, T-shirts, soul food, silver balloons, blues and bebop.

Three bands are occupied simultaneously and the sound systems often clash, hearing B.B. King and Lionel Hampton compete, a musician mumbled: "The old vs. the old."

The absence of post-Coltrane music is due neither to prejudice nor accident. George Wein, the

impresario, knows his audience. "I noticed a few years back that mainstream jazz was being smothered; by mainstream, I include bebop," he said.

Ageing but lively

"The younger critics were jumping on the new music bandwagon. The critics who are influenced by the record industry, if you know what I mean by influenced, were only interested in fusion music. No media attention was paid to mainstream. I felt there was a public for a festival featuring this music."

Jazz used to be considered a young person's art. This is no longer true. Although the average age of the performers here must be around 50, much of the playing is strikingly lively.

Budd Johnson, a 68-year-old saxophonist, sounded like a youngster with the New York Jazz Repertory Company. Britt Woodman, with Duke Ellington for years, is a highly underrated trombonist. James Moody, a flutist-tenorman, has been living in Las Vegas for the past few years and the word that comes to mind in hearing him is "hungry." Jimmy Rowles remains one of the most imaginative pianists around.

It is a maxim that you are only as

good as your rhythm section, and Stan Getz has always understood that. He's come up with another strong young bass-and-drum team with John Burr and Victor Jones.

There are other notable young players: Dave Brubeck's son Christopher on bass guitar; Chubby Jackson's son Duffy, who will join Count Basie next month, on drums; and the young sidemen in Woody Herman's line band.

Some of the youngsters seemed thrilled to be meeting the veterans for the first time. "Oh, is that Arnie Lawrence?" one exclaimed. "I thought he was older."

Over-sized Picnic

The Nice festival is like an oversized picnic, including grandmothers, babies and dogs, and one could not ask for a better picnic ground than the Cimiez Garden. It is so good that it has given rise to competition.

The Maison des Jeunes et de la Culture Nice Gorbella is running a sort of "off-Nice" festival featuring the more avant garde sounds of Sam Rivers, Archie Shepp and Dave Burrell. Wein, describing it as wonderful, said: "In my experience I've found that the more action there is, the better it is for everybody."

There is, in fact, an excess of warblers. Woody Herman, Lionel Hampton play the same that they have been playing. Catering to such a common denominator leaves a frustrated taste.

As one sideman put it: "This reminds me of my ex-lover who loved each other once and friendly now, but she's not to my present life."

The Grande Parade du Jazz captures something that has to get lost lately: fun. Jazz is cal music to a large degree physically if not intellectually flourishing in Nice.

The festival will continue through Sunday; by the end of the 11-day event, about 120,000 tourists will have heard the 25 musicians scheduled. Tickets: 10 francs for adults, 10 francs for children, and the music runs 1 p.m. to midnight.

Restoration

Burma Saves Some Temples at Pagan

By James P. Sterba

PAGAN, Burma (NYT) — From the 11th through the 13th centuries, so many trees were cut to fuel kilns to dry bricks for temples and pagodas in this region that the climate changed, Burmese scientists say.

Annual rainfall decreased. The monsoon season came later and ended earlier. It was bad for agriculture but good for ruins, especially those made of brick.

But on July 8, 1975, an earthquake humbled Pagan's royal city of brick, toppling temple spires, cracking pagoda walls and crumbling giant Buddha images. In all, about 80 percent of the structures here were damaged by the earthquake. Five collapsed completely.

The Bupaya pagoda, on the Irrawaddy river edge, fell into the water. It has been completely rebuilt. Others, however, remain untouched by repair crews, their cracks widening by the year.

Pagan (pronounced pa-GAHN) said not the origin of the common noun equals in antiquity and size, if not in structural soundness, the ruins of its Cambodian sister city, Angkor, which was built largely of quarried stone. The Pagan dynasty lasted from the 11th century to the end of the 13th, ruling over what proved to be Burma's Golden Age.

Mongol invaders in 1277 brought the period to an end when they sacked the city of Pagan.

With Angkor inaccessible because of the turmoil in Cambodia, Pagan is Southeast Asia's main archaeological attraction. But the Burmese government has done little to attract tourists and even less to discover its secrets. "There are mounds all over here that we have not touched," said a scholar.

ministries of Culture, Public and Religious Affairs has played about 450 workers for last four years in the reb effort.

But hundreds of other temples damaged by the quake remain cracked and in place, on an crumbling condition grass and other plants spr between bricks. Although it is not unusual for the people of Pagan to contribute to the repair, ancient city, the Burmese government, to safeguard its new ruins outside help.

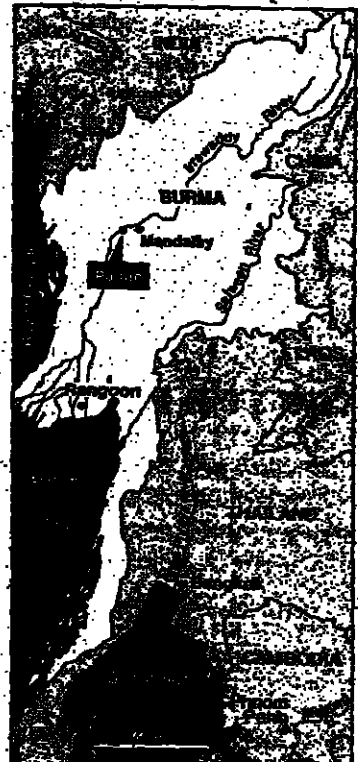
Efforts by Nelson Rockefeller, for example, to set up an international fund in Paris to preserve Pagan were rebuffed by Burma's leader, Gen. Ne Win.

For the tour guides and residents of Pagan, there is a sadness in the decline of the smaller pagodas not chosen for reconstruction by the government.

The 11th-century Thilashin pagoda, for example, remains a place of worship for the people of Pagan, in one section of Pagan since the earthquake, it is a mound of bricks, not a significant enough for government reconstruction. Villagers before a Buddha image in an straw hut, praying for \$5,000 to put the bricks back together.

"We have been hoping for tourists, but this is a small town, nobody seems interested," a villager said.

A monk named Zaw Tika, the Burmese countryside, told money to rebuild the Sutta pagoda. He was recently for lay off six workers for the funds. He sleeps in the pagoda and prays for money about \$3,000 — needed to r it.



New York Times

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PARIS RESTAURANT GUIDE

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- EL MARIACHI** 56 Rue d'Alsace, 720.41.69. Dinner, supper, short orders. Mexican orchestra. Closed Sunday.
- L'ECLUSE** 3 Rue de la Harpe, 174.91.91. Traditional French cooking. Fish and shellfish. Closed Sunday.
- GOLDENBERG JO** 7 Rue des Rosiers, 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch, Sandwiches, pastries, salami, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m.
- L'ESTOURNEL** 1 Rue de la Harpe, 88 Ave. Kléber, 553.10.79. Closed Sat., Sun. Luxurious setting, quiet atmosphere. First-class traditional cuisine.
- MERE CATHERINE** 9 Place du Tertre, 606.32.69. Traditional cuisine. Dinner with music. Terrace on the square and garden.
- PORTE ST-CLOUD** 227 Ave. de Versailles, 651.51.88. Regional specialties, comfort food. Closed on Périod, sat. on vit. Room on 2nd floor.
- RASPOUTINE** 58 Rue Bassano, Every day from 9 p.m. until dawn. 50 artists and musicians. 720.04.31 and 08.38.
- ST-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT** 123 Av. Wagram, 227.61.50. Closed Sat., Menu: 1st. 90 service incl. Service till 11 p.m. L'abbaye à l'ancienne grillé fresh salmon with béarnaise sauce, Poulet with crayfish, raspberry soufflé.

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- CIEL DE PARIS** 10 Rue de la Harpe, 526.52.25. Every day. Air-conditioned. Food of saumon à l'indienne, Caneton au citron, Charlotte à l'orange, "Coeur de Paris".
- LES 9 EPIS** 18 R. Meyer, 734.91.61. Closed Sunday and Saturday noon. AMER. 200.05. Moderate prices. Home-made dishes from the Southwest.
- FEU FOLLET** A typical Parisian bistro. Menu Fr. 40 including wine and service. 5 Rue Raymond-Louvet, 222.63.72. Closed Monday. Open Fr. 10.
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- MONIAGE GUILLAUME** 88 Rue de la Tendre Isère, 327.09.88. Specialty: Sea food. Pleasant setting.
- PETITE CHAISE** 36 rue Gravelle - St. Germain-des-Près, 222.13.35. Daily. Charm. restaurant. Exc. menu Fr. 38 wine incl. Open August.
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Engines which run on methanol and ethanol fuels are now in their second large-scale fleet test.

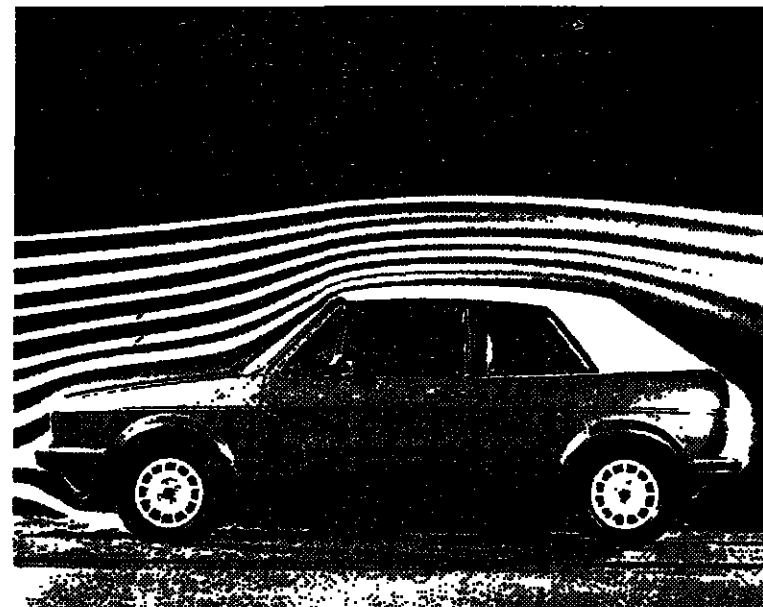
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Our 1978 Financial Statements

Excerpt from the Financial Statements of the Volkswagen Group for the year 1978 (figures in million DM)

Balance Sheet December 31	1978	1977
Assets		
Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	5,745	5,425
Investments	281	304
Adjustment items arising from initial consolidation	205	226
Inventories and advance payments to suppliers	3,477	3,180
Trade accounts receivable	800	567
Liquid funds, own stock	5,547	4,401
Miscellaneous other current assets	2,106	1,463
	18,161	15,566
Liabilities		
Capital stock of the Volkswagenwerk AG	1,200	900
Consolidated reserves, minority interest, reserves for special purposes	4,475	3,455
Old-age pensions	2,341	2,048
Other undetermined liabilities	3,109	2,111
Long-term liabilities	1,961	2,537
Other liabilities and allowance for doubtful trade acceptances and accounts	4,886	4,342
Net earnings after reserve transfers	189	173
	18,161	15,566

Statement of Earnings for the period Jan. 1 — Dec. 31	1978	1977
Sales	26,724	24,152
Increase in inventories, material, wages and overheads capitalized as additions to plant and equipment	561	351
Gross performance	27,285	24,503
Cost of materials	14,089	12,746
Labour cost	7,656	6,810
Depreciation	1,456	1,600
Taxes	1,892	1,503
Sundry expenses less sundry income	1,808	1,425
Net earnings	574	419
Volkswagenwerk AG's net earnings brought forward	2	4
Change principally in consolidated reserves	387	250
Net earnings after reserve transfers	189	173

The complete Group Financial Statements and the Financial Statements of the Volkswagenwerk AG carry the unqualified confirmation of the Statement Auditor and will be published in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Gazette) early in July.

Declaration of Dividends — Securities Code No. 766 400 and 766 401 —

At our organization's statutory Annual Meeting of Stockholders on 4th July 1979, it was decided that per DM 50 — stock value, a dividend of DM 8 — on old shares and of DM 4.50 on new shares, in accordance with the 1978 capital increase, shall be paid for the business year 1978.

Outpayment of the dividends less 25 % capital gains tax can take place immediately upon submission of the dividend coupon no. 18 to the appointed payment offices.

Payment offices in West Germany are located in Berlin, Bochum, Brunswick, Bremen, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Essen, Frankfurt (Main), Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, Münster (Westf.), Saarbrücken, Stuttgart, Wolfsburg:

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Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft; Creditanstalt-Bankverein; Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft; Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft; Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft; Schoeller & Co.;

and in Switzerland in Zürich, Basel, Geneva:

Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft; Schweizerische Kreditanstalt; Schweizerischer Bankverein.

Wolfsburg, July 1979

Volkswagenwerk Aktiengesellschaft
The Board of Management

The Issue Is Terrorism

The official reception of Yasser Arafat, the avowedly terrorist leader of el-Fatah, by Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, is disturbing for reasons unrelated to the justice of the Palestinian cause. Kreisky has given aid, comfort and even a physical embrace, to a man whose declared purpose is to destroy an existing state and whose demonstrated methods include the murder of civilians. It is surely Kreisky's privilege to express, as he has in the past, his support for the Palestinian cause, in the form of an independent state or otherwise. But by accepting Arafat as a state visitor, he has given his support to international terrorism.

Arafat's visit to Vienna narrowly missed coinciding with a conference on terrorism held in Jerusalem last week. It was sponsored by the Jonathan Institute, which honors the memory of Jonathan Netanyahu, the young Israeli commander who died during the successful Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport three years ago. Netanyahu was killed defending innocent people against the kind of terrorism Arafat represents. Kreisky is contributing to the conditions in which such terrorism can flourish. Surely the Austrian chancellor recognizes that the liberal democracies of the world have a collective responsibility to combat terrorism. He must realize, as Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., told the conference, that "When one free nation is under attack, the rest must understand that democracy itself is under attack, and behave accordingly."

Paul Johnson, former editor of The New Statesman and a conference participant, argued persuasively that terrorism is "an open and declared war against civilization itself." He demonstrates terrorism's "moral justification of murder," its "rejection of politics as the normal means by which communities resolve conflicts," its active role in the spread of totalitarianism, its endangering of the in-

stitutions of freedom by exploiting them and what he calls "the deadliest sin of terrorism: It saps the will of a civilized society to defend itself." Terrorists, Johnson says, with all the force of rigorous argument and moral conviction, "are not misguided politicians. . . they are criminals."

There will, unfortunately, be many more "news pegs" for the discussion of specific cases of terrorism. It is a virulent disease that in recent years has infected the Middle East, Italy, Northern Ireland, Spain, West Germany, France and Japan, among other places. Its practitioners have been given sanctuary and training in countries ranging from Libya to North Korea. Although some terrorist organizations tend to operate at home, the true field of operation for the modern terrorist is the world. Time and again it has been shown that the various groups cooperate in killing. Aid to el-Fatah is tantamount to aiding other facets of international terrorism. Would Chancellor Kreisky have received Andreas Baader or Ulrike Meinhof? Is he prepared to declare his approval of Arafat's methods? Is there any reason not to accept Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's official protest that Kreisky's reception of Arafat was "a demonstrative act against the state of Israel and the Jewish people?"

As a footnote, it was an especially sad spectacle to see Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor and mayor of West Berlin, joining in the welcome of Arafat. During a recent visit to Berlin as part of a city program to invite Holocaust victims to return to the places of their youth, a Berlin-born survivor named Frederick Lachmann crystallized a relevant feeling: "I don't believe in collective guilt," he said, "but I do believe in continuing responsibility."

Somoza's Resignation

President Somoza's announced decision to resign, while welcome, leaves the crisis in Nicaragua far short of solution. He has offered his resignation not to any Nicaraguan authority and certainly not to his rivals, the Sandinistas, but to the United States. And he has conditioned it on the United States' arranging for the continued life of his personal army and his personal political organization, and for an "orderly transition" to "some kind of democratic government." It can be assumed that a man as shrewd as Anastasio Somoza understands precisely how audacious such demands are for a leader who has been repudiated by his people and who seems well on the way to being defeated in battle as well. Obviously, he counts on the U.S. distaste for the assumption of power by the "Marxist" Sandinistas to enlist U.S. diplomacy behind his flagging cause.

It is, of course, no solution for the administration to be drawn into an effort to establish what sounds suspiciously like "Somozaism without Somoza" — which is pretty much what a guarantee of the "institutionality" of the National Guard and the Liberal Party comes down to. Even if this were in accord with the Nicaraguan people's will — and there is no evidence that it is — the United States would not be in a position to enforce it on a Nicaraguan scene dominated militarily by the Sandinistas. Rather than a

final demand, Mr. Somoza's terms had best be taken at his current negotiating position. It gives U.S. diplomats the opportunity to continue the bargaining to introduce a democratic procedure that will not be the captive of the people with guns. The United States has not only its political resources but its potential health and reconstruction to put at the service of its diplomacy.

As was true earlier, however, the best course for the United States lies in working with the other democratic states of the hemisphere that have involved themselves in Nicaragua's turmoil. That is the way to diminish the suspicions of unilateral U.S. intervention. Those states, especially close ones like Costa Rica, Venezuela and Mexico, plus Panama, have an interest even stronger than the U.S. interest in seeing the Somoza regime replaced by a stable representative government. Their politics inhibit them from broadcasting the anxieties their leaders unquestionably feel about the possible coming to power in Managua of a narrowly based Marxist regime likely to orient itself toward Havana.

But those anxieties are real and they provide the United States a discreet platform on which to conduct a policy of democracy in the Americas. Those other Latin states, moreover, have leverage on the Sandinistas; they supply the Sandinista arms.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Mexico Feels Oil Benefits

Mexico, like Britain, is beginning to feel very great benefits to its balance of payments as a result of oil development. . . . Looked at in strictly geographical terms, the U.S. is the obvious market for Mexico's oil and gas.

But even those who accept that there is a good case for closely supervised export trade in oil and gas have their doubts about Mexico's becoming too dependent upon the U.S. market. Mexico's giant neighbor is already too close and too influential in Mexican affairs for comfort in the view of many.

Having nationalized the oil industry in 1938 Mexicans are keen that it should be kept as free as possible of foreign influence now that its products are in such great demand on the world market. For those and other reasons, therefore, Pemex (Mexico's state oil company) has been seeking reliable buyers of oil and gas outside the U.S.

President Carter's decision to allow oil

prices in the U.S. market to rise will allow U.S. companies to offer more realistic prices for Mexican oil and gas than they have in the past.

Hitherto Mexicans have balked at accepting what they consider unrealistically low offers from the U.S., especially for their gas.

With long-term contracts clinched with other countries the Mexicans may become less disinclined to sell to the U.S.

— From the Financial Times.

Carter's Wavering Image

There must have been important, rational considerations for President Jimmy Carter to decide to cancel his speech on the international energy crisis. However, the decisions of an American president are not judged purely on rational grounds. By canceling his speech, Carter has clearly made an impression of irresolution and confirmed. . . his wavering image with the American nation.

— From De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 10, 1904

ST. LOUIS — Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York was nominated for the presidency of the United States early this morning by the Democratic National Convention. The convention had assembled for the nomination struggle late last night, and daylight, with the sun paling the electric lights, witnessed the close. The entire session was one of wild disorder. Tammany was booed by the crowd, and refused to participate. When W.R. Hearst's name was mentioned, a demonstration began that lasted for 36 minutes. Parker's first words on hearing of his nomination were: "Oh, is that so?"

Fifty Years Ago

July 10, 1929

PARIS — Dr. Frank McCoy, whose expert advice on food and health appears in 250 U.S. newspapers, was interviewed yesterday at the Hotel George V. "I see no reason to believe that we will ever have light wines with our meals in America. People work better without wine," McCoy said. "The workers probably don't think so, but the employers do. Ford does. Lots of big men do." McCoy added: "Americans are eating less now; because to be prosperous people have to work, and they can't dawdle two hours a day over lunch like the French do." McCoy expressed his belief that U.S. prosperity would continue.



Carter: One Last Chance?

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — In this last summer of the 1970s, a decade marked by growing national disillusionment with the political process, Jimmy Carter has been given one last chance to save his presidency and restore some of the power and prestige of his office. Failure to seize this opportunity almost certainly will make him the fifth straight president unable to survive in office.

No president ever has been re-elected after standing as low in the polls as Carter does today. Few have faced such rapidly deteriorating political conditions. Even fewer have seen events shape a single moment where a bold presidential stroke can alter the course of affairs.

Critics say Carter already has missed his chance. By suddenly, inexplicably canceling his highly publicized national address on the overriding concern of the country, energy, at a time of rising anger and apprehension over the future, he has reinforced the public impression of his weakness and indecision. But that doesn't have to be the way this extraordinary chapter in his presidency ends.

What Carter is doing, once again in the seclusion of Maryland's Camp David, is building a drama of many parts. Whether the fashioning of this drama is accidental or Machiavellian matters not. It now has a life of its own: The longer the silence from the summit, the greater the suspense. The more people consulted in secret, in or out of government, the greater the anticipation. One way or another, there will be a final act. Carter's fate will hang upon it.

Final Act

For some time one of the president's concerns has been how best to reach the public. Amid the increasing national preoccupation with self, with the Meism of the times, the turnaway from public affairs and public questions, how does this soft-spoken, instinctively un-demagogic president persuade and move the people? In particular, how does he get Americans to alter their lives in ways that run contrary to all their experience and attitudes, to accept less not more, to believe a genuine crisis exists?

Carter will have his audience now. After the frustrations and fears engendered by the gas lines, the rising prices, the specter of recession, the sense of fundamental change ahead, he'll be listened to intently whenever he chooses to speak. And he will be examined and judged even more critically for what he has to offer when he finally comes down from the mountain.

More words and declarations about a moral equivalent of war won't work. Something akin to a wartime marshaling of the national will is required, but with specific goals established that every citizen can understand and accept.

The ironies in this are compelling. From the beginning of his presidency, Carter has warned of the impending national energy crisis. But he has been unsuccessful in getting the politicians and the public to accept his ideas and begin the long process of change.

It was spoken, but no one seemed to be listening. Then, in recent months the drumbeat of disasterous news struck the public bluntly and swiftly.

Iran's collapse into bloody, uncertain revolution sent a tremor through the industrial world. At home, hysterical cries for the United States to "do something" sounded from all quarters. Even normally circumspect citizens were nervous. U.S. pride in its vaunted technology suffered a series of blows. Commercial airplanes cracked and were grounded. Nuclear plants became suspect after that ominous "bump" in the night at Three Mile Island

touched off alarms and sent radioactive clouds into the atmosphere. The largest orbital space endeavor of the United States, Skylab, began plunging toward the earth posing threats to life and limb worldwide. And then the gas lines, compounded by the latest OPEC price rise. Nothing was working.

Now the public, so critical of government in Washington and all its works (as was Carter), is looking to the capital and the president for strong action to solve the problem. For Carter to convene his advisers in an atmosphere of crisis at Camp David also has its ironies. Carter campaigned to provide the most open of presidencies, yet it's his private deliberations, carefully sealed off from the public, that have been most successful. His latest secret meeting actually is Camp David-3.

The first was in April, 1978. He then summoned the leaders of his administration, in the White House and the Cabinet, for a weekend of soul-searching and self-examination. His presidency was in deep trouble, plagued by political mistakes, and a growing public perception of ineptness. In private, Carter was blunt. The U.S. public was giving them low marks, he told his people, and he could understand why. They deserved them. The U.S. people were disappointed in them, and should be. They had made

many promises, and failed to deliver them. They had promised an energy bill that first year, and had not achieved it. They had promised other reforms, and had not fulfilled them. They simply had not done as good a job as they should. It was time to straighten up, pull themselves together, and perform as they were capable.

When he privately briefed congressional leaders on that meeting, the president said: "We've had some problems that needed clarification after 15 months in office. We were green. And so I spent two days at Camp David in very intimate, frank, brutal, discussions. And we've made some progress."

Camp David-2, the celebrated days along with Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin that led to the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, followed some four months later. But Camp David-3, now in progress, could be the most critical of all.

Other presidents have turned dramatic moments to their advantage. FDR with his famous "garden hose" speech giving aid to Britain before World War II and Kennedy at the missile crisis. Nixon met yet a president saved himself with "Checkers." With Carter, the least inspiring of the political figures, a speech alone won't do it.

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Unresolved Questions

Three unresolved questions occupied much of the conference debate. One was the extent to which human rights violations in underdeveloped countries were an undirected consequence of the maldistribution of wealth among nations — due, that is, to "certain powers that have excessive participation in the riches of the world."

This, some conferees argued, produced a "violence of protest" that in turn necessitated a "violence of repression."

A second, major topic was the role of the press. Most participants strongly favored the free flow of information — "Without liberty of the press," Velasquez argued, "there can be no liberty for any segment of society." But some felt that government news agencies were necessary to give "proper balance" to news of economic, political and social developments in Third World countries not well understood in the West.

All seemed to agree, however, with Ignacio Lozano, formerly U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, now publisher of La Opinion in Los

Caracas — The energy crisis, a rising rate of inflation, SALT and the Middle East have overshadowed President Carter's human rights policy in recent months. But in Latin America, where human rights and their denial are anything but abstractions, Carter's policy continues to put the United States in a more favorable light than has usually been the case.

In fact, said Venezuela's President Luis Herrera Campes in his opening address to a recent international conference here, Carter's stand on human rights has given the issue "a broader perspective than at any other time in Latin American history."

Enrique Tejera Paris, formerly Venezuela's ambassador to the United States, said Carter's human rights policy had had great impact because in a "dogmatic world," the U.S. Constitution still was regarded as "the greatest of dogmas."

Aristides Calvani, once Venezuela's foreign minister and still a principal spokesman here on human rights issues, said that when Carter first declared his human rights views, many Latin Americans had leaped to the conclusion that the "end of dictatorships" was at hand.

Skeptical
Ramon J. Velasquez, director (editor) of the leading Caracas daily, El Nacional, put it the other way around. Latin America, accustomed to viewing the United States as "a new Roman Empire," had at first been skeptical of the human rights policy, he said, but now accepted it as a major development in the hemisphere.

Either way, it was clear to Americans attending the conference on human rights that the Carter policy was far more appreciated here than it has been at home. No wonder, since one fact brought out at the conference was that 70 percent of all complaints or violations received by international agencies are from Latin America. Venezuela itself, now one of the few democracies in the hemisphere, has had only 34 years of democracy in its 168 years of independence.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the Cisneros Foundation

of Venezuela and the U.S. Embassy here. Not least because of this high-level backing and the impressive roster of present and former Venezuelan officials who participated, the event received extensive coverage in television and in the Caracas newspapers. The conference was topped in the local news only by the happy coincidence of the release of William Niehaus, the U.S. businessman who had been kidnapped by guerrillas in February, 1976, and held for more than three years in an isolated hut in the interior.

Assistant Secretary of State Patricia Derian, who oversees human rights questions for the Carter administration, challenged those attending — and, by inference, all nations — to do something about what she called "the new holocaust" unfolding in Southeast Asia. Countries surrounding Indochina could not have handled the flood-tide of refugees, she said, and it was up to the West not to let "a horror and a nightmare" continue.

Unresolved Questions
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John Dornberg From Munich:

But for better or worse,
the nomination of Strauss
... has changed West
Germany's political scene

MUNICH — Much to their chagrin, the Bavarians' moments in the history of the Germanic tribes have been brief and unspectacular. Their impact on world events neither stellar nor indelible.

To be sure, Bavaria's Duke Maximilian headed the Catholic League during the Thirty Years War, but all he got for his effort was some real estate far from home base. His grandson, Max Emanuel, contributed significantly to freeing Vienna from the Ottoman Turkish siege and gained some fame as a lusty 17th Century warrior, but in the process he sacrificed the duchy's treasury and the lives of 30,000 of its subjects.

Some 160 years later, one of his descendants, King Ludwig I, gained notoriety by having to abdicate because of his scandalous love affair with Lola Montez. And it was his grandson — Ludwig II, also known as the "Mad King" — who virtually handed the crown of empire to Prussia's Wilhelm I, an act of midwifery to the birth of modern Germany, in exchange for which he received a credit line to keep building the fairy-tale castles that are his legacy.

Track Record

That Munich was the home of what Hitler called "the movement" is something everyone here would like to forget.

Thus, it isn't exactly what you'd call an epoch-making track record. Perhaps that is why the Bavarians have now decided to foist upon West Germany's opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) one of their own as candidate for chancellor — the redoubtable Franz Josef Strauss.

Along the line of "What's good for Bavaria may not only be good for the party but the country," their aim, apparently, is to also present him to the nation come 1980.

Now, he may not be what the CDU/CSU really wants or needs, much less the country, and in the 15 months or so before West German elections are due at the polls to decide much can happen.

But for better or worse, Strauss' "nomination" — if that it can be called — at the hands of the party's Bundestag caucus a week ago has changed West Germany's political scene.

"It is simply not true that I regard him as my ideal opponent," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hastened to explain the other day, "but since it has always been Strauss who has called the signals in the CDU/CSU, at least it makes matters more honest."

Controversy

The nation was treated to a sample of both the honesty and the signal-calling, a scant 36 hours after the "nomination" when it was Strauss, in his capacity as Bavarian prime minister and a member of the Bundestag, who took the floor

in parliament to lead off the session reply to Schmidt's me on energy and report on the 1st summit.

That appearance at the Bundestag was a matter of some controversy. West Germany's Bundestag certainly not one of the world's most colorful, but in its 45 years it has established a few traditions.

One of them is that the chancellor delivers a major address in it up to the leader of the opposition in that august house to open the session.

No Leader?

But, as one speaker for the Democrats (SPD) pointed out, "It appears the opposition no longer has a leader."

Through not illegal, albeit unedified, Strauss, a nonmember of the Bundestag, got the floor to an ambiguity in the parliamentary business. While no new sign of times to come, it opening shot of West German 1980 election battle.

Actually, as Bundestag's go, last week's exercise on energy will hardly rate as memorable to recess for the summer have been a factor. Besides, using little to the solution of problems, it was remarkable drum — Strauss' presence, by afternoon there were out benches left addressing a tied hall.

Conclusions

Nonetheless, there were political conclusions to be drawn. One is that "Schmidt's

For all his stature as a work man and untruffled crisis manager, he can still be pretty lippy in his choices. That should make some electoral pyrotechnic year ahead.

Another is that Strauss' not at his mental and in best at 10:30 in the morning has deliberately chosen to beer-drinking, shirt-sleeved an obnoxious image in a proper, himself, is a ray candidate who addresses his

In case of the latter, the nation intriguing West German How long can he pull it off?

It has been a political at least a couple of decades that his main aim in life was to come chancellor.

Whether he can see doubtful, for his popularity of what is called the Weiss White Sausage — Line, a river, is minimal.

For the first time, however at least his party's sole candidate for the office. But he "nomination" only after a frantic last-minute effort and is threatening to split the CDU unless it made him stander.

The victory may be for the unity of the party is assured. Strauss' design candidate last week set waves in North German (C) organizations and triggered by two veteran chances are that move them.

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Battle Lines Taking Shape On Euromarket Controls

By Thomas Thomson
NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuters) — Lines are forming in the Euromarket over unrestricted freedom of currency movements. The battle is being fought by top U.S. administration officials, Euro-critics see offshore currencies as a potentially destabilizing influence on the economy and are pressing for restriction on their use. Euro-enthusiasts view the giant of funds as an invaluable el for capital flows and want to see one of the few financial free of formal regulation. The Bank for International Settlements due to report on the is in autumn, and with the big of Petroleum Export countries price rises set last likely leading to a large in Euromarket liquidity, the has acquired new urgency. BIS study is focusing on the proposal for regulation: requirements on Euromarket costs, capital ratios and con of bank accounts would bankers fear that the Euro may worsen the inflation ag from the oil price rises, st believe that the market is vital than ever to recycle the petrodollars.

U.S. bankers said that fears about this pool of funds center on three main claims: Euromarkets cause or increase currency instability, contribute to world inflation and involve dangerous lending risks. Calls for controls in the United States have mainly, although not exclusively, centered on reserve requirements. The idea was mentioned by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller and Fed. Board member Henry Wallich among others.

Two House subcommittees will hold hearings this week on a bill introduced by Rep. Charles Leach, R-Iowa, to require the Fed to set reserve requirements on Euromarket transactions of U.S. banks and encourage other countries to do the same. The bill would impose reserves over four years but only after countries representing 75 percent of all Euromarket deposits agreed to adopt similar requirements.

U.S. Bankers
U.S. commercial bankers, however, are almost unanimous in their opposition to reserves. Citicorp chairman Walter Wriston, for example, dismisses the three classic arguments against Euromarkets.

Mr. Wriston also believes that controls would increase costs to lenders and borrowers, to the disadvantage of both, and lead to unpredictable attempts to get around the rules.

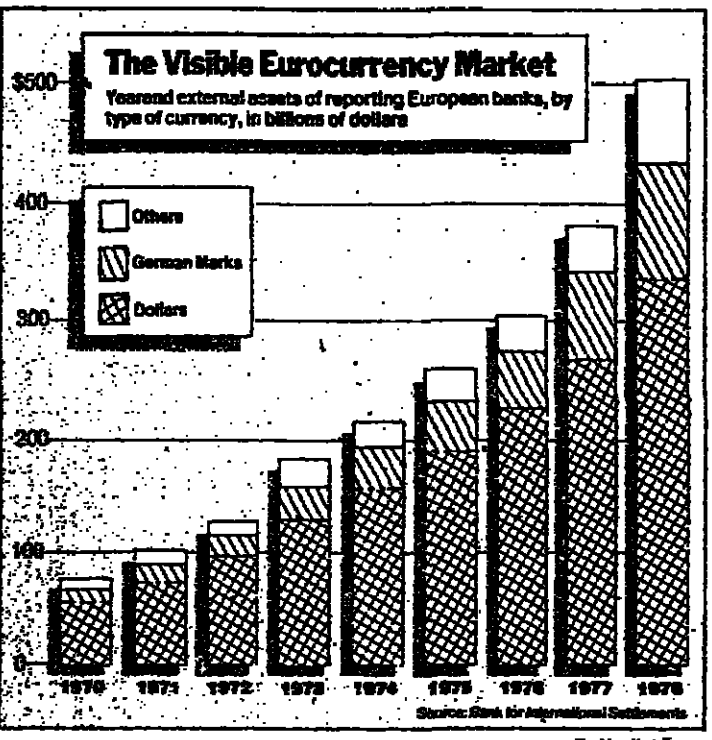
Chase Manhattan Bank vice president William Ogden predicted that circumvention of controls could include the development of nonbank sources of credit.

The U.S. commercial bankers said that fears about imprudent lending fail to note that U.S. banks have had better average loan losses on foreign loans than on domestic.

Most commercial banks in Britain agree with Bank of England governor Gordon Richardson, who expressed a prejudice against "executing the messenger." While they admit that the central bank may have a vested interest in wanting to keep London the center of the Euromarket, they said that he expressed a widely held belief that the market is blamed for problems caused elsewhere.

Among several bankers surveyed in Britain, none objected to tighter reporting requirements of their international activities, which they saw involving the consolidation of balance sheets with subsidiaries.

Switzerland caused mild surprise in banking circles last month when it appeared to become the first



country to make any concrete move toward Euromarket controls. The Swiss National Bank announced that it soon would put a rule into effect forcing Swiss banks to apply capital ratios to their consolidated balances instead of just their domestic balances.

But Swiss bankers said that in practice little will change because most Swiss banks have raised their capital in anticipation of the rule coming into force.

Swiss commercial bankers in any case hope that the idea of controls will largely talk itself into oblivion. They do not see a need for restrictions nor do they consider those envisaged to be effective or of any great value to the world economy.

Swiss National Bank president Fritz Leutwiler, in talks with other central bankers, has been one of the main opponents of controls.

West Germany
West German authorities have shown interest in improved Euromarket control. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said last month that he agreed with Fed proposals to force banks to keep a certain amount of Euromarkets as a reserve when they make loans.

But West German commercial bankers surveyed said that they remained firmly opposed to any control over international lending.

Bankers in Belgium and Luxembourg generally argue against controls. Although they accept the notion of greater market transparency, they note that controls are unlikely to work unless imposed worldwide.

Kreditbank financial executive Edward Thieleman said that controls would probably force up the cost of corporate borrowing. This could lead borrowers to return to domestic markets, and a crowding-out effect could drive up national interest rates.

Luxembourg authorities several times have expressed their opposition to controls beyond prudent monitoring and informal guidance.

French bankers went along with the majority in opposing controls as undesirable in theory and unworkable in practice. Senior bank-

NYSE Up in Heavy Trade

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices advanced broadly today in heavy trading amid investor hopes new ways will be found to pull the nation out of its energy predicament.

Volume swelled to 42.46 million shares, the heaviest since June 12. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 6.83 to 852.99 and advances led declines 987 to 501.

Analysts noted a rise in large block trades, suggesting increased participation by cash-laden institutional investors.

Energy issues were again at the forefront of the advance. Partners in Aramco moved higher, as did active, Occidental Petroleum, which has a major position in oil-shale projects.

Combustion Engineering, seen as a way of participating in synthetic fuels projects, jumped 3 1/2 to 52 1/2. Active R.L. Burns, an oil and gas exploration company, rose 1/2 to 7 1/2.

Charter Co., which settled disputes with Iran that had jeopardized crude supplies to its Bahamian refinery, jumped four.

After the market closed, Tenneco said its first exploratory well in the southeast Georgia embankment in the Atlantic Ocean was a dry hole.

Dei E. Webb announced plans to manage an Atlantic City hotel/casino and eased 1/4 but active Caesars World and Bally Manufacturing both rose.

General Electric, which received a \$220-million Saudi contract for gas turbines, rose.

General Mills, which reported higher fiscal fourth quarter net and

News and Notes

Merrill Lynch found that a record 44.5 percent of 135 institutional clients surveyed were keeping 15 percent or more of their assets in liquid form. The number with low cash reserves — 10 percent or less of assets — was at its lowest level (38) since the quarterly surveys began in 1976, said Hans Schueren of the firm's market analysis unit. On average, cash reserves were 15.6 percent of assets, slightly below the 16.6 percent reported last March. The numbers bear out the continuing caution of large investors toward the market but also suggest a willingness at some point to buy stocks. "Among the institutions responding, 47.4 percent said they intend to increase equity holdings while only 7.4 percent indicated they plan to decrease holdings," Mr. Schueren said.

Exxon's third exploratory well in the Baltimore Canyon off New Jersey is a dry hole and will be abandoned, the company says. The company also announced plans for drilling a fourth test. Located about 95 miles east of Atlantic City, the third well reached a depth of 16,800 feet. The previous two wells were dry.

Syria reportedly has placed orders with French firms totaling \$440 million for telecommunications and oil equipment. The orders reportedly include the supply by the French engineering firm Entrepote of equipment for the retrieval of petroleum gas and condensates.

British automobile sales in June were up 51 percent from last year at slightly more than 200,000. Sales for the first half were up 18.6 percent at a record 1.03 million.

Siemens expects a return on turnover of between 2.2 and 2.5 percent. Managing Board Chairman Bernhard Plettner says, adding its power-station unit, Kraftwerk Union, will fall short of breaking even in the current business year ending Sept. 30 by "a very slight amount." Siemens expects sales of 27 billion Deutsche marks in the year ending Sept. 30, up 5 percent from the previous year without K.W.U. Siemens also has agreed in principle to acquire the assets and business of Microwave Semiconductor Corp. for \$14 a share cash and an assumption of liabilities in a transaction valued at \$25 million.

Saudi Arabia Confirm Output to Rise

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK, July 9 — The chief Saudi Arabia's state-owned oil company confirmed yesterday that it will boost petroleum production, but he declined to indicate the Middle East. Survey reported, however, Saudi Arabia had increased its oil production by 1 million barrels a day three months beginning July 1.

Hadi Taher, the governor of the Ministry of Oil, said in Jeddah, "We are sure how to announce increase" and added that the increase was temporary.

President Carter told congressional leaders today that he had a personal commitment to Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince to increase substantially oil production for a significant period of time, the House said.

A meeting at Camp David, labeled as a "domestic" one on inflation and energy, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill at Saudi Arabia probably increase its production by 1 million barrels a day, adding that the Saudi decision is in their historic friendly relationship with the United States.

Taher also said that Saudi Arabia had discovered a new oil field in the northern area of the

Dollar Rises as Dealers See Policy Changes; Gold Falls

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, July 9 — The dollar rose today against European currencies and the yen in anticipation of changes in U.S. policy on energy and management of the economy. Small but persistent selling of gold forced the price lower on the bullion market.

Helping the dollar late in the day was the White House announcement that Saudi Arabia had confirmed that it will increase substantially its oil production.

Some dealers also were looking for a reversal of the U.S. policy that has maintained interest rates well below the underlying rate of inflation. "A rise in interest rates would discourage inflation and support the dollar," a banker said, adding that, if authorities keep interest rates low, there will not be much hope of avoiding an economic slump.

The dollar finished at 1.8413 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8360 late Friday. It also rose to 1.667 Swiss francs from 1.6545. The Swiss National Bank disclosed that it had sold more than 1 billion francs last week to keep the dollar from declining too abruptly.

The dollar rose against the yen to 217.40 from 217.25. Dealers said that the gain probably would have been larger if Japanese banks had not sold a considerable amount of sterling and converted the proceeds into yen. The dollar moved up to 4.2825 French francs from 4.2630 while gaining against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

Sterling finished at \$2.2015, down from 2.2218 Friday and an interim peak last week of about \$2.2520.

Gold late today was at \$288.00-288.40 an ounce, bid and asked, down from \$289.00-\$289.50 late Friday. It fell in after-hours dealings to \$287.75-\$288.25. The metal had opened higher at \$290.25, but the gradual decline began, and it was fixed during the afternoon at \$287.65.

In Portland, Ore., an investment adviser with a solid record in calling turns in the gold market is advising clients to sell while the market is strong. "It's a timing move," Lawrence Ham said. "We may be wrong, but we think a floor is coming that will send the price of bullion down by a minimum of 10 percent."

But Sharps Pixley, a London firm, expects the price of gold on the London market to level out around \$290 an ounce although the market will remain basically speculative in the light of the oil crisis.

In Washington, Treasury sources said that U.S. imports of Soviet-origin gold rose to 215,000 ounces in May from a total of 31,000 ounces in the first four months of the year. They said that this could be an indication of increased Soviet bullion sales to help finance imports of U.S. grain.

Tehran Pledges To Honor Debts Of Bank System

TEHRAN, July 9 (Reuters) — The governor of the Central Bank of Iran, Mohammed Ali Mowlavi, said today that the estimated \$1 billion in foreign debts of the nationalized banking system will be honored.

Last May, Mr. Mowlavi said that the bank would not help foreign creditors to recover loans from one or two Iranian private banks that were in financial difficulties and would not prevent default if Iranian banks received loans from foreign banks without CBI permission.

The CBI governor said that the government was studying the shareholding of foreign banks in the nationalized banking system and promised that the "legitimate rights of foreign investors" would be taken into account when compensation was paid.

He also said that he hoped that the government would cut the link between the rial and the U.S. dollar next month. He declined to explain the purpose of the break or its possible consequences, but banking sources have said that the break would involve a change in the international value of the rial, fixed at 70.35 to the dollar since December, 1977.

Norway, Mexico Stock Markets Led Leaders in First Half

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP-DJ) — Stock markets in Norway and Mexico were leaders in performance, U.S. dollar terms, in the months of this year, while Germany and Japan were at the bottom of a scale of 18 stock indexes.

International Geneva stock market trends on 18 stock indexes, both in local currencies listed for foreign-exchange purposes relative to the U.S. dollar, showed a mixed picture. Eleven exchanges outperformed the United States on a local basis, while seven fared below it. Capital International's U.S. index, Jan. 1, 1978, rose 5.9 percent to 102.2, the roster of winners in the first half. The rise in Norway's stocks, percent to 26.4. The rise in Mexico was up 102 percent.

On Capital International's list, the big winners in dollar terms (fueled by election of a conservative government), up 27.9 percent to 135.80, were United Kingdom (for the

Company Reports

Profits in Millions unless otherwise indicated

Company	1978	1977
General Mills	896.90	807.00
3M	30.30	22.00
Boeing	0.60	0.44
IBM	3,700	3,200
Johnson & Johnson	147.00	135.80
Weyerhaeuser	2.92	2.58

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RAS

RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTÀ'
MILAN - ITALY

The 140th Annual Report and Accounts of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà were adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting held on 28th June 1979.

In the year ended 31st December 1978 the Company achieved significant growth, with premium income in Italy and other countries rising by 11.5% to over 369 billion lire (\$ 446 m.), while technical reserves increased by 15% and an aggregate underwriting surplus was earned in the various lines transacted.

In Italy, appreciable progress was recorded in the Fire, Marine, Hail and Bond Indemnity Accounts. On the other hand, there was some decline in the Life Branch in Italy, this being more than outweighed by pronounced growth of life business abroad. There was also considerable growth in general insurance outside Italy.

RAS is the Parent Company of one of Europe's leading insurance groups, comprising 35 companies operating in 34 countries. The aggregate premium income for the entire Group exceeded 1,368 billion lire (\$ 1,649 m.) in 1978, representing an advance of 15.8% over the previous year.

The profit for the year has enabled the Directors to recommend payment of a dividend of Lit. 1,000 per share. In addition, the Annual General Meeting approved a proposal for a distribution on a scrip basis of one share of the affiliated Company L'Assicuratrice Italiana for every 25 RAS shares held.

The dividend will be payable, and the scrip shares allotted, as from 19th July 1979.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS
RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES
(in US dollars)

	1978
Premium Income	445,810,830
Investment Income	47,266,658
Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid	222,060,635
Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch	286,576,572
Insurance Reserves, Life Branch	545,120,988
Life Sums assured	4,559,400,017
Share Capital	23,139,500
General Reserves	78,075,958
Profit for the year	2,742,405

PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)
US \$ (millions)

Year	Premium Income
1974	1,000
1975	1,100
1976	1,200
1977	1,300
1978	1,400

SALES OF THE RAS GROUP
Premium income breakdown in 1978 (in US \$)

Category	Amount
RAS and L'ASSICURATRICE ITALIANA (in Italy and abroad)	814,797,042
Other Italian Group Companies	110,970,089
Foreign Group Companies	723,608,271
Total premiums	1,649,375,402

RAS Group, Life Business
Total Sums assured : \$ 7,987,795,487

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1979

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 6, 1979

[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices July 6, 1979

Stock	High	Low	Close
10 Bank Mont	\$374	2294	2944
10 Can Com	\$135	1594	1594
10 Can Ind	2279	2294	2294
10 Cancon	\$1294	294	294
10 Can Both	\$1294	1394	1394
10 Dea Tapa	294	294	294
10 FCA Int	335	315	335
10 Imrecon	\$42	42	42
10 Power Co	\$125	125	125
10 Rollandia	\$114	11	11
10 Rollandit	\$114	11	11
10 SBC Int	\$42	41	41
10 UHI Ambst	325	325	325

Total sales 1,007,898 shares.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

N.V. AMEV
US \$40.000.000.-
8% debentures due
1978 - 1987

in accordance with the terms and

conditions of the above-mentioned

debt, the undersigned trustee for the debenture holders, announces that the company has surrendered to the trustee 4000 debentures of US \$1,000, each for cancellation so that no drawing of debentures will

take place for the redemption instalment as per August 1st 1979 and the

the 4000 debentures of US \$1.000.

The Trustees:
AMSTERDANSCH TRUSTEES

KANTOOR B.V.
N.Z. Voorburgwal 326-328,
1017 CA Amsterdam, Nederland

Amsterdam (The Netherlands)

July 2nd, 1979

**Italy's future is based
on companies that are solvent.
Alitalia is one of them.**

A country's strength and prosperity depend above all on the enterprise and activity of its healthiest companies.

And today Italy can count on industries and commercial and tourist organisations whose successful productive efforts are contributing significantly to overall recovery.

Alitalia is one of these companies. In 1978 it carried over 9 million passengers and realised a net operating profit of over 16 million US dollars, 13% increase over the previous year.

There have also been heavy investments in infrastructures and in aircraft, with the purchase of new, large-capacity planes for medium and long-distance routes for passengers and cargo: both a sound basis for a service of ever increasing efficiency.

	for the year ended December 31	
	1978	1977
OPERATING REVENUES		
Passenger	821,875	706,169
Freight and mail	155,089	139,111
Transport related	32,143	35,028
Other	<u>46,416</u>	<u>35,856</u>
Total	1,055,523	916,164
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Flying and ground operations	307,265	252,057
Fuel	155,656	154,142
Maintenance	124,905	109,621
Depreciation and amortization	90,582	82,807
Sales and advertising	283,293	240,235
General and administrative	<u>81,676</u>	<u>64,600</u>
Total	<u>1,043,377</u>	<u>903,462</u>
OPERATING INCOME	12,146	12,702
NON OPERATING REVENUES		
Interest	15,959	9,748
Dividends from subsidiaries and associated companies	41	17
Sundry	<u>24,998</u>	<u>24,737</u>
Total	40,998	34,502
NON OPERATING EXPENSES		
Interest and financial charges	25,369	25,001
Other taxes	1,926	153
Sundry	<u>5,205</u>	<u>7,553</u>
Total	<u>32,500</u>	<u>32,707</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	20,644	14,497
INCOME TAXES		
Paid	3,066	-
Accrued	<u>965</u>	<u>1,916</u>
Total	<u>4,031</u>	<u>1,916</u>
NET INCOME	<u>16,613</u>	<u>12,581</u>

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Umberto Nordio
The Auditors: Gastone Brusadelli, Chairman
 Roberto Cirocco - Franco Cocchi - Vittorio Maroni - Salvatore Paolucci

Exchange rates used were: y/e 1977 Lit. 884 = 1 \$ - y/e 1978 Lit. 849 = 1 \$

Alitalia

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98 1/2	99 1/2	Borden 5-92	83	85	Previous

DATE: 01/13/2006 TIME: 11:00 AM PAGE: 1 OF 1



Schmidt's Hot Bat Leads the Phillies Past Giants, 5-3

ADELPHI, July 9 (AP)—Tommy Lincecum, who hit his 28th home run in the last three games, led the Philadelphia Phillies to a 5-3 victory over the San Francisco Giants here.

Carlton scattered nine hits, struck out 14 batters, threw for 10 in the National League.

Lincecum hit a home run in his last at-bat against the Giants Friday night, a straight Saturday night to twice hit four home runs in consecutive appearances at the plate.

In the American League, Oakland's Reggie Foster singled in the first run, and Gus Perry hit a home run in the second.

Reds 4, Pirates 2
Pirates 2, Reds 1

In Cincinnati, Willie Stargell's home run gave the Reds a 2-1 victory over the Cincinnati Reds. Stargell's home run was the first of his career.

Chicago, Ivan Drury hit a home run and Ted Sizemore doubled among four hits to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 4-2 victory over the Houston Astros.

Dodgers 8, Expos 6
Montreal, pitcher Rick Stroh hit a three-run double in a sixth inning to lead the Montreal Expos to a 6-4 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Padres 5, Mets 3
Mets 4, Padres 1

New York, Andy Hassler and

Tom Hausman teamed for a four-run homer in the first inning, and Doug Flynn drove in three runs with a bases-loaded double as New York defeated San Diego, 4-1, to gain a split of their doubleheader.

Gaylord Perry got his 27th career victory in the opener, scattering eight hits as San Diego won, 5-3, on Dave Winfield's two-run single in the third inning.

Braves 6, Cardinals 5
In Atlanta, Jerry Royster singled in the first run, and second base was hit by Tony Lazzeri, and Gus Perry hit a home run in the second.

Reds 4, Pirates 2
Pirates 2, Reds 1

In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., right-hander Luis Tiant gave up just one hit, Ricky Henderson's clean single leading off the fourth inning, and got home run support from Reggie Jackson in the fifth to lead the Oakland Athletics to a 4-2 victory over the Kansas City Royals.

Braves 5, Tigers 4
Brewers 3, Tigers 1

In Milwaukee, Ben Oglivie, who hit three home runs in the opener, doubled in a run to back Bill Travers' four-hitter in the nightcap and gave Milwaukee a 3-1 victory over Detroit and a sweep of their doubleheader.

Padres 5, Mets 3
Mets 4, Padres 1

New York, Andy Hassler and



Ozzie Smith of the San Diego Padres dives home with a run against the New York Mets.

Borg Shows Mets How the Game Is Played

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT)—Joe Torre sat behind his desk in Shea Stadium on Saturday and stared at the television set while Roscoe Tanner was threatening to upset Bjorn Borg in the singles final at Wimbledon.

He waited, he waited. "Torre said, sounding like a man who had just found proof of one of his favorite theories. 'Did you see that? Borg was like a surgeon. He knew what he had to do, and he refused to panic or even change his game plan. He waited.'"

In Cleveland, Willie Norwood singled home two runs to give the Cleveland Indians a 7-2 victory over the Cincinnati Reds and a split of their doubleheader.

Finch-runnery Dave Rosello came home with the winning run from second base on a ninth-inning throwing error by reliever Mike Marshall to give Cleveland a 4-3 victory over Toronto.

Red Sox 5, Mariners 2
In Seattle, Carlton Fisk doubled his season's home run total by hitting two while Bob Watson and Dwight Evans each hit a home run as Boston beat Seattle, 5-2.

Orioles 3, Angels 2
In Anaheim, Calif., John Lowenstein hit a bases-empty homer and Billy Smith followed with a two-run homer, both in the seventh inning, as Baltimore snuffed a five-game losing streak with a 3-2 victory over California.

So unknown was he before the race and so late was he signed that he is listed under the name of Christian Jenson.

"It's Jenson, with two 'e's' and my first name is Paul," he said. "I wish they would get it right but they started with the other name and now they won't change."

The statistics do not get his country correct. New Zealand, which also makes him a curiosity in European bicycle racing, Jenson learned to ride in New Zealand before he moved to Belgium for the season last year.

He returns to New Zealand in the winter.

Jenson was not expected to survive the first day on the road, when the Tour entered the Pyrenees for three tough mountain stages with only the five-mile prologue as a warmup.

"Everybody says it was the first time I even saw a mountain," he said. "But it wasn't. In Christchurch, where I lived in New Zealand, we had mountains. I knew what a mountain was, it was just that I had never cycled up one before."

Some Swift Drops
He gained a reputation for courage by completing the Pyrenees stage, especially after three other riders dropped out the first day.

The fate of at least one of them, Didier Boinard, typifies the life some riders lead.

"I didn't hesitate to tell Bonnier what I thought of him," said Raphaël Geminiani, his team manager. "I gave him a real tongue-lashing and then I made him empty his suitcase, return his two bicycles, his racing jerseys, his shorts, even his clock watch. I took it all back, absolutely everything, including his Fiat emblem. He wasn't worthy of carrying them."

"I paid him off through June and he was getting. What he did was desertion in the face of the enemy. The first stage of the Tour has to be finished even if you come in with your head between your legs."

"I never want to see him again. I feel nothing for him but scorn and shame. I could have killed him."

Early Reservations Needed
The organizers choose the hotels, booking them a year in advance, and not all lodgings are deluxe. In Fleurance, where the race began, 6 of the 15 teams were put in the spartan-sounding Home for Young Workers in nearby Auch.

"We slept in a school the other night," said Sean Kelly, an Irish teammate of Jenson's who serves as his French interpreter for the rest of the team. "But what difference does it make? All we do is ride, eat and sleep."

It was the need for a good night's sleep that caused last year's revolt of the racers. Protesting the length of a two-part stage and the early starting time, they lallygaged along the route and then refused to cross the finish line until they felt their point had been made. It had.

The stages have been shortened this year, the two-part stages eliminated and the starting times moved late into the morning, sometimes near noon.

Metz, France, July 9 (UPI)—As the race left Belgium, Christian Senechal won today's stage, 107 miles to this city in Lorraine. Joop Zoetemelk retained the overall leader's yellow jersey with the unchanged lead of one minute 32 seconds over Hmaul.

The big gainer of the day was Henrie Kuiper, who moved from fifth place overall to third, more than 6 minutes behind Zoetemelk.

Jenson finished 113th today and fell to 95th overall.

McGraw, and you could look it up. Billy Martin studies Civil War battles and, if that doesn't work, he may tell you to do it his way and shut up.

Tommy Lasorda invokes divine guidance. Wes Westrum used to post a series of 14 "rules of self-improvement." Some think Earl Weaver uses mirrors. Joe Torre, trapped by his meager Mets, even reaches across the Atlantic Ocean to prove his point.

"Borg knows what he can do," Torre said with soap-box certainty, "and he refuses to abandon it. Why would you? I took you longer to develop your strategy than it takes to change it, at the plate or on the court, so it must be sounder. Why change it because the other guy does something to smoke you out?"

Reaching Way Back
"When Mike Cuellar was pitching for Houston, I knew that he'd throw all kinds of tricks up to the plate. But I decided that my best chance was to wait for his fastball. Curveball, strike one. Screwball, strike two. I began to wonder: suppose I take strike three down the pipe? We had a guy on second base, and the game was on the line, and Cuellar was setting me up."

"Then the hard one, a fastball, strike one. Fastball, strike two. Fastball, strike three, looking good. The next time Henry comes up, Fastball, strike one. Fastball, strike two. Now Podres goes to the change, offspeed and high. Henry jumps on it, and rips him for a grand-slam home run. He waited until he got it."

The science of hitting a baseball, a tennis ball, or a golf ball escapes most people, and maybe even most professionals. But if you're trying to teach other people the inner strategy of sports, you'll take help wherever you find it.

Casey Stengel used to quote John

Betty Stove. Now it was the women's doubles championship, but it was all the same to Joe Torre: Today's discipline at Wimbledon was the same as yesterday's discipline in County Stadium.

Down Memory Lane
"Who was the best hitter I ever saw?" he asked. "I only saw Ted Williams near the end of his career, and I never saw Joe DiMaggio at his peak. But Aaron was the best, before he started going for home runs. When he realized he was getting close to Babe Ruth's record, he finally changed."

"But I played with him for eight years in Milwaukee and Atlanta, and he was the best, most disciplined. If he got to two strikes, he'd forget the home run, and it

was an automatic base-hit up the middle. A young pitcher might try to sneak a fastball over on him, but Henry was ready."

"Once, before I signed with the Braves, I was visiting them in Milwaukee to watch my brother Frank play. I was sitting behind the third-base dugout, and I actually saw a baseball pitched past Aaron. It was already past him. But he was so disciplined that he still hit it to right for an opposite-field home run." He paused, checked the tennis match and then clinched the point.

"Curt Simmons was as tough a pitcher as Henry ever faced, even though he was left-handed. But Simmons knew. He used to say that trying to sneak a fastball past Aaron was like trying to sneak the sun past a rooster."

after 16 years with Cincinnati, had been an All-Star starter at second base, third base, left field and right field.

Rose beat Philadelphia's Schmidt as starting third baseman last year. But with Rose as a teammate and a first baseman,

Schmidt became the league's top vote-getter, receiving 3,165,546 ballots.

Rod Carew topped the American League All-Star voting for the fourth time and became the only major leaguer to be elected in all 10 years of the fan balloting, according to the final American League tabulations.

However, the California Angels first baseman, who started the last three All-Star games at first and the previous six at second base, will be out of the lineup because of ligament damage in his right thumb.

The replacement at first for Carew, who drew 3,997,681 votes, tops of any player in either league, may be Cecil Cooper of Milwaukee, who drew just over a million votes.

He will join shortstop Roy Smalley of Minnesota, catcher Darrell Porter, second baseman Frank White and third baseman George Brett of Kansas City and outfielders Jim Rice, Fred Lynn, and Carl Yastrzemski, all of Boston, in the starting lineup.

Smalley, whose major league-leading 362 average netted him 2,572,331 votes, will be making his first All-Star appearance. Also elected for the first time were White and Porter, whose 2,046,505 votes ended the catching dominance shared by New York's Thurman Munson and Boston's Carlton Fisk.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
First Base
1. Steve Garvey, Los Angeles, 2,813,145. 2. Pete Rose, Philadelphia, 2,799,346. 3. Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh, 1,997,344. 4. Keith Hernandez, St. Louis, 1,933,766. 5. Bill Buckner, Chicago, 787,824. 6. Tom Seaver, New York, 777,824. 7. Don Drysdale, Cincinnati, 523,281. 8. Willie Mays, San Francisco, 187,424.

Second Base
1. Davey Lopes, Los Angeles, 2,071,797. 2. Joe Morgan, Cincinnati, 1,932,082. 3. Manny Trillo, Philadelphia, 1,605,542. 4. Mike Tyson, St. Louis, 1,178,178. 5. Bill Madlock, Pittsburgh, 745,799. 6. Ramon Starnes, Pittsburgh, 545,238. 7. Dave Pina, New York, 542,824. 8. Dave Cash, Montreal, 480,779.

Shortstop
1. Larry Bowa, Philadelphia, 2,388,887. 2. Dave Concepcion, Cincinnati, 2,177,874. 3. Ozzie Smith, San Diego, 1,970,072. 4. Fred Thompson, St. Louis, 1,184,455. 5. Bill Russell, Los Angeles, 911,814. 6. Frank Thomas, New York, 760,157. 7. Ivan DeJesus, Chicago, 627,676. 8. Chris Secher, Montreal, 582,197.

Third Base
1. Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia, 3,165,546. 2. Ron Cey, Los Angeles, 1,957,874. 3. Fred Lynn, St. Louis, 1,829,549. 4. Richie Hebner, New York, 762,748. 5. Larry Porter, Montreal, 672,631. 6. Eric

First Game
202 001 000-5 9 0
San Diego
New York
Perry and Kendall; Kofel, Allen (7) and Stearns. W-Perry 9-6. L-Kofel 3-4.

Second Game
001 001 000-1 4 0
New York
001 000 000-1 1 0
Shirley, Lee (5), Mauer (3) and Tancos; Hostler, Hausman (4) and Trivino. W-Hostler 2-2. L-Shirley 4-4.

San Francisco
Philadelphia
Knapp, Griffin (7), Lovelle (8) and Sotek; Carlton and Boone. W-Carlton 10-8. L-Knapp 6-3. HRs—San Francisco, Evans (9). Philadelphia, Boone (7). Scoring (10).

Los Angeles
Montreal
Sutcliffe, Patterson (8), Frazier (9), LaGrave (9) and Yeager; Grimsley, Bolen (7), Palmer (8), Sosa (9) and Carter. W-Sutcliffe 6-7. L-Grimsley 8-5. HRs—Los Angeles, Lopez (9). Montreal, Russell (12). Scoring (10).

St. Louis
Atlanta
B.Forsyth, Frazier (4), Thomas (7), Little (8) and Kennedy; Matias, Garber (8) and Nolan. W-Garber 5-6. L-Little 4-3. HRs—St. Louis, Tompkins (8). Atlanta, Matthews (19).

First Game
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Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Candelaria, Tekulue (7) and Nicolas; Norman and Bench. W-Norman 5-7. L-Candelaria 7-7. HRs—Pittsburgh, Parker (15). Cincinnati, Driscoll (13). Scoring (13).

Second Game
000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Bivens, Jackson (8), Tekulue (9) and Orie; Norman (19) and Carroll. W-Jackson 5-6. L-Tomlin 5-2. HR—Pittsburgh, Sharrett (15).

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Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Bivens, Jackson (8), Tekulue (9) and Orie; Norman (19) and Carroll. W-Jackson 5-6. L-Tomlin 5-2. HR—Pittsburgh, Sharrett (15).

First Game
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Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Candelaria, Tekulue (7) and Nicolas; Norman and Bench. W-Norman 5-7. L-Candelaria 7-7. HRs—Pittsburgh, Parker (15). Cincinnati, Driscoll (13). Scoring (13).

Second Game
000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Bivens, Jackson (8), Tekulue (9) and Orie; Norman (19) and Carroll. W-Jackson 5-6. L-Tomlin 5-2. HR—Pittsburgh, Sharrett (15).

First Game
000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Candelaria, Tekulue (7) and Nicolas; Norman and Bench. W-Norman 5-7. L-Candelaria 7-7. HRs—Pittsburgh, Parker (15). Cincinnati, Driscoll (13). Scoring (13).

Second Game
000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Bivens, Jackson (8), Tekulue (9) and Orie; Norman (19) and Carroll. W-Jackson 5-6. L-Tomlin 5-2. HR—Pittsburgh, Sharrett (15).

Rose, Bench Fail to Make All-Star Game in Voting

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—First baseman Steve Garvey narrowly foiled Pete Rose's bid to start an All-Star Game at his fifth different position, and Ted Simmons ended Johnny Bench's nine-year domination as starting catcher in final National League balloting.

Joining Garvey and Simmons as starters elected by the fans were second baseman Davey Lopes of Los Angeles, shortstop Larry Bowa and third baseman Mike Schmidt of Philadelphia and outfielders Dave Winfield of San Diego, George Foster of Cincinnati and Dave Parker of Pittsburgh.

It was the first starting assignment for Simmons, Lopes, Schmidt and Winfield. Simmons, however, will not play when the National League meets the American League in the 50th All-Star Game July 17 at Seattle's Kingdome because of a broken left wrist. The league will name a replacement for the Cardinal catcher.

Garvey, the Los Angeles slugger who has been elected six successive times and was the game's most valuable player in 1974 and 1978, received 2,810,165 ballots, beating Rose by 10,899, one of the slimmest margins in history. Rose, playing for Philadelphia this season

after 16 years with Cincinnati, had been an All-Star starter at second base, third base, left field and right field.

Rose beat Philadelphia's Schmidt as starting third baseman last year. But with Rose as a teammate and a first baseman,

Schmidt became the league's top vote-getter, receiving 3,165,546 ballots.

Rod Carew topped the American League All-Star voting for the fourth time and became the only major leaguer to be elected in all 10 years of the fan balloting, according to the final American League tabulations.

However, the California Angels first baseman, who started the last three All-Star games at first and the previous six at second base, will be out of the lineup because of ligament damage in his right thumb.

The replacement at first for Carew, who drew 3,997,681 votes, tops of any player in either league, may be Cecil Cooper of Milwaukee, who drew just over a million votes.

He will join shortstop Roy Smalley of Minnesota, catcher Darrell Porter, second baseman Frank White and third baseman George Brett of Kansas City and outfielders Jim Rice, Fred Lynn, and Carl Yastrzemski, all of Boston, in the starting lineup.

Smalley, whose major league-leading 362 average netted him 2,572,331 votes, will be making his first All-Star appearance. Also elected for the first time were White and Porter, whose 2,046,505 votes ended the catching dominance shared by New York's Thurman Munson and Boston's Carlton Fisk.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
First Base
1. Steve Garvey, Los Angeles, 2,813,145. 2. Pete Rose, Philadelphia, 2,799,346. 3. Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh, 1,997,344. 4. Keith Hernandez, St. Louis, 1,933,766. 5. Bill Buckner, Chicago, 787,824. 6. Tom Seaver, New York, 777,824. 7. Don Drysdale, Cincinnati, 523,281. 8. Willie Mays, San Francisco, 187,424.

Second Base
1. Davey Lopes, Los Angeles, 2,071,797. 2. Joe Morgan, Cincinnati, 1,932,082. 3. Manny Trillo, Philadelphia, 1,605,542. 4. Mike Tyson, St. Louis, 1,178,178. 5. Bill Madlock, Pittsburgh, 745,799. 6. Ramon Starnes, Pittsburgh, 545,238. 7. Dave Pina, New York, 542,824. 8. Dave Cash, Montreal, 480,779.

Shortstop
1. Larry Bowa, Philadelphia, 2,388,887. 2. Dave Concepcion, Cincinnati, 2,177,874. 3. Ozzie Smith, San Diego, 1,970,072. 4. Fred Thompson, St. Louis, 1,184,455. 5. Bill Russell, Los Angeles, 911,814. 6. Frank Thomas, New York, 760,157. 7. Ivan DeJesus, Chicago, 627,676. 8. Chris Secher, Montreal, 582,197.

Third Base
1. Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia, 3,165,546. 2. Ron Cey, Los Angeles, 1,957,874. 3. Fred Lynn, St. Louis, 1,829,549. 4. Richie Hebner, New York, 762,748. 5. Larry Porter, Montreal, 672,631. 6. Eric

First Game
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San Diego
New York
Perry and Kendall; Kofel, Allen (7) and Stearns. W-Perry 9-6. L-Kofel 3-4.

Second Game
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New York
001 000 000-1 1 0
Shirley, Lee (5), Mauer (3) and Tancos; Hostler, Hausman (4) and Trivino. W-Hostler 2-2. L-Shirley 4-4.

San Francisco
Philadelphia
Knapp, Griffin (7), Lovelle (8) and Sotek; Carlton and Boone. W-Carlton 10-8. L-Knapp 6-3. HRs—San Francisco, Evans (9). Philadelphia, Boone (7). Scoring (10).

Los Angeles
Montreal
Sutcliffe, Patterson (8), Frazier (9), LaGrave (9) and Yeager; Grimsley, Bolen (7), Palmer (8), Sosa (9) and Carter. W-Sutcliffe 6-7. L-Grimsley 8-5. HRs—Los Angeles, Lopez (9). Montreal, Russell (12). Scoring (10).

St. Louis
Atlanta
B.Forsyth, Frazier (4), Thomas (7), Little (8) and Kennedy; Matias, Garber (8) and Nolan. W-Garber 5-6. L-Little 4-3. HRs—St. Louis, Tompkins (8). Atlanta, Matthews (19).

First Game
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Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Candelaria, Tekulue (7) and Nicolas; Norman and Bench. W-Norman 5-7. L-Candelaria 7-7. HRs—Pittsburgh, Parker (15). Cincinnati, Driscoll (13). Scoring (13).

Second Game
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First Game
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Pittsburgh
Cincinnati
Candelaria, Tekulue (7) and Nicolas; Norman and Bench. W-Norman 5-7. L-Candelaria 7-

